New-York Daily Times.

VOL. IV.....NO. 1164. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 30, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

[illegible]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 29.

[illegible] QUI VIVE.

[illegible]

BOSTON, Tuesday, May 29.

[illegible]

Virginia Election.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, May 29.

Official returns from 110 counties in Virginia, have been received. They give WISE a majority of 10,761. The 38 counties yet to hear from gave PIERCE [illegible] majority.

The Eleventh Congressional District remains in doubt. The Democratic losses and gains in the Legislature are about equal.

Steamboat Accident.

[illegible], Tuesday, May 29.

The Canadian freight steamer *Princess* was sunk six miles below here yesterday. The accident was caused by the carelessness of the fireman in leaving the port-holes open. She was loaded with flour, &c.

Accident.

ROCHESTER, Tuesday, May 29.

While the hundred guns were being fired in honor of the election of Mr. WISE, this morning, a premature discharge of the cannon [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible], Monday, May 28.

[illegible]

Know-Nothing Convention.

BANGOR, Tuesday, May 29.

The Know-Nothing Convention met here to-day, and quite a large number of delegates are present. No nominations have yet been made, and nothing of interest has transpired. They remain in session through to-morrow.

Meeting of the Rhode Island Legislature.

PROVIDENCE, Tuesday, May 29.

The General Assembly of this State met at Newport to-day. [illegible] was elected Speaker of the House.

Theft of a Sub-Treasury Draft.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, May 29.

A man giving his name as TRABAN, presented a draft at the Sub-Treasury, which proved to have been stolen. The individual was arrested and held for examination.

Democratic Rejoicing in New-Jersey.

TRENTON, Tuesday, May 29.

The Democrats fired one hundred guns this afternoon, in honor of the Democratic victory in New-Jersey.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, May 29.

Money easy. Stocks firm. Reading 44½. Morris Canal 13[illegible]; Long Island 16; Pennsylvania Railroad 4[illegible]; Pennsylvania State Fives 87.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The affair called the "WALLACK Testimonial" came off here yesterday afternoon and evening. The day attendance was of the slimmest character, but DAVENPORT, FORREST and others attracted a good audience in the evening. The off nights might be profitably employed by the management of the Academy in entertainments of this character. The capacity of the building admits of a heavy expenditure for artists, and if a constellation could be secured, the public would liberally patronize the exhibition. Such a bill as that of last night would attract an audience three times a week at least. That it was attracted by the bill is sufficiently indicated in the fact that the day part of the "Testimonial" was a failure.

We did not stay for the performance. It is probable that it went off creditably, and that Mr. FORREST made a speech, and Mr. DAVENPORT another, and Miss VINING a third, and Mr. WALLACK a fourth, and Mr. Somebody else a fifth, and so on, until all the small and all the large vanities had been properly aired. *After* which the audience possibly went home and tried to remember in what peculiarly national manner Mr. WALLACK deserved this testimonial.

In connection with the affair we have received the following communication. We publish it as a protest against the faulty practice which prevails at this house of preventing seats *after* the first act, and *not* that we think Mr. WALLACK, or any one connected with his management, is to blame in the matter.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

DEAR SIR: As the Daily Press furnishes us with one of the most available and efficient methods of exposing, and thereby correcting public abuses, I beg the courtesy of your columns while I make a statement of what I consider to be gross imposition on the part of the *alleged* managers at the Academy of Music, last evening. I went in on a dollar ticket—supposing that any seat that had no card of occupancy in it would be open to me. I took such a seat, and was soon informed by a man purporting to be usher that it was engaged. The insolent manner of the usher at first disposed me to contest it; but as there were ladies waiting, I gave way, and remained standing till nearly the end of the first act;—when noticing [illegible] vacant seats, and knowing that by the usual custom at such places these seats, whether engaged or not, would be open to any one at the end of the first act, I took possession of one and remained quietly seated till the first act had closed. I then supposed myself safe in the possession of my seat, but during the interlude I was again ordered out to make room for others. I then went in search of the manager, but found, to my surprise, by inquiry at the Box-office, that there was "none." The agent at the Box-office claimed to have authority to settle all matters of this kind, but declared it "out of his power to settle this," and peremptorily refused to give his own name or the name of any one having greater authority than himself. In answer to several questions, I was informed that the Academy of Music was not governed by the same rules that prevail in other places of amusement—that $1 gains admission, but no seat—that any person taking a seat, unless he had paid the 50 cents extra, either before or after the first act of any play or opera is liable to be ordered out of it. In fine, if any one comes on a dollar ticket, and wishes to avoid the mortification of being peremptorily ordered to a standing place, he must [illegible] standing during the entire evening. This is unprecedented, and unquestionably unworthy of such a place as the Academy of Music and the audience assembled there last evening—an immense edifice—a [illegible]—with a "regular manager," and an appellate official that dare not give his name. R—— G——.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—A grand operatic and instrumental ballet in three acts, called "Masaniello," was produced here last evening. The old story with portions (the worst) of the old drama are retained, and the balance supplied by dances, processions, &c. Some expense has been incurred in the production of this spectacle, but there is still a lack of liberality. A ballet-spectacle, more than any other entertainment, [illegible] the liberality with which it is placed on the stage. Appealing almost exclusively to the imagination, it either is elegant or it is inevitably coarse and vulgar. The superb dancing of DE SOTO in the part of the dumb heroine, Fenella, alone saved this piece. The scenery, music, &c., are beneath mediocrity. Mr. HACKETT must depend on something more than the reputation of a few names if he would achieve success in his new enterprise. This elegant theatre could be made eminently successful, but it requires liberality in the management.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—The MISSES GOUGENHEIM, who are about withdrawing from this theatre, take a joint benefit to-night. They are clever, beautiful and popular. For either or all of these reasons they should have a bumper.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The LAGRANGE troupe will appear to-night in "Ernani," for the third and last time. We commend the entertainment to the appreciation of our readers.

Spain, Cuba and the United States—Debate in the Spanish Cortes.

The last steamer has brought us, among other things from Spain, the official report of the proceedings of the Cortes, in their session of May 3, which has been translated for our columns:

A resolution offered some days before, inviting the publication by the Government, of the documents relating to the *Black Warrior* affair, was called up, on the day referred to, by Mr. ORDAS, who accompanied his motion by a speech of some length. The Honorable Deputy directed a portion of his remarks to the "Congress of Ostende," and the conclusions at which its members had arrived,—expressing at the same time his confidence that these conclusions in no way represented the feelings, opinions or principles of the mass of the American people. "The filibustering spirit," said Mr. ORDAS, "I am rejoiced to say, before the Spanish people and the world, is a thing totally distinct from the true spirit of the people of America. That people does not profess, nor does it welcome this filibustering policy. The Americans do not desire the policy of war, of provocation, of distrust. Their great nation, I think I have reasons for asserting, does not covet the Island of Cuba, at all hazards, right or wrong, and at any cost. Not at all. It desires cordial relations and honorable peace,—it does not desire filibusterism. What then should be the policy of the people and the Government of Spain? Should it be that of the filibusters of America? Should it be a policy of estrangement, of hostility, of war? Assuredly not. Were this the policy of our Government, it would be no national policy; it would be in conflict with the principles of justice—a policy unfit to be adopted in any relations—unworthy to be followed in any diplomatic negotiations whatever."

The Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Mr. LUZURIAGA, replied.

He said that he should be happy, under ordinary circumstances, to produce the documents touching the *Black Warrior* question, because that matter was in effect closed, and he had the satisfaction to say, closed with cordial good understanding on both sides. It had so happened, however, that two other questions had arisen, cotemporaneously with the settlement of the *Black Warrior* dispute, which, although independent of it in fact, had nevertheless several points of contact with it. These two questions were still pending. While therefore the Government offered no decided opposition to the production of the documents, it submitted to the discretion and wisdom of the Cortes, whether some little delay in making them public might not still be advisable.

The honorable Secretary then proceeded to touch the various questions themselves. That of the *El Dorado*, he said, though still pending, would be promptly and satisfactorily closed. Whatever impressions the United States Government might have entertained, originally, as to the claim of the Spanish commanders, in the Gulf, to exercise the right of visitation—a right always repudiated by the American Government—those impressions must by this time have been removed, and that Government made fully aware of the instructions given in advance to his cruisers, by the Captain-General of Cuba, that they should abstain from any such pretensions, and should confine themselves to an observation of vessels bound to Havana, accompanying or following such as might appear suspicious, until their arrival within the legitimate jurisdiction of Spain. Their right to do this was unquestionable and had not been questioned. The only thing, then, which could have complicated the affair, being the assertion, by Spain, of a right of visitation, and the Spanish Government having asserted no such right, the whole affair reduced itself, in consequence, to a question regarding the official conduct of the commander of the *Ferrolana*, and involving no principle upon which the Governments were at issue.

Mr. LUZURIAGA continued:

"The Honorable Deputy has spoken of a war policy, of a peace policy, of a policy which, to be frank, I have not quite comprehended. The Honorable Deputy says that it is proposed to acquire the possession of Cuba without war and by legitimate means. There are no legitimate means for such acquisition. The Spanish Nation alone has a right to Cuba, and it will transfer that right to no one. It is only by a transfer of the Island that lawful title can pass, and I have said, on a previous occasion, that the Spanish Nation will never alien the Island of Cuba, for, with the Island, would go the honor of Spain also. [Cries of good, good, from many Deputies.] I consequently do not comprehend that which is called the Ostende policy—or rather, I may say, it is easily comprehended if it be regarded in its true sense—a sense happily far removed from that which Mr. ORDAS, with so much reason, has ascribed to the American people. The American people is great; it is noble; it is loyal. It cannot cherish these schemes for usurping what does not belong to it. No! It cherishes no such ideas. In America, as elsewhere, there are ambitious men, intriguers who cloak their private schemes under the disguise of the public interests—the interests of the people whom they pretend to serve.

Entertaining in regard to the people of America the same opinion which Mr. ORDAS so justly holds,—sympathising cordially with that people—knowing that its real sympathies are as cordially with us, though from time to time they may be clouded by those who take the American name in vain—the Government of her Majesty has proposed to carry out in its relations with the United States that policy of peace which the honorable Deputy has spoken of, but which I call the feeling of justice. I call it so, because I know no sounder basis than justice for the maintenance of cordial relations with other countries;—no better foundation than justice for consolidating the interests of our own country—no ground for becoming powerful so legitimate as being just!"

The Hon. Secretary then refers to his taking charge of the *Black Warrior* affair, as soon as he was called to office. Mr. SOULE, he says, insisted on treating it on all occasions as a question of independence and national honor—always insinuating, in a very intelligible way, that it might result in war, and almost suggesting that such must be its result, necessarily. He then alludes to the retention, by Mr. SOULE, until December 8, 1854, of Mr. MARCY's dispatch of June 22, of that same year. Of that dispatch he says:

"In it the Secretary of State of the United States made certain reclamations, in very vehement terms—in very strong terms. He developed, with much warmth, and with great force of reasoning, the grounds on which he sought reparation. But while using this sort of language, he treated the question as one of justice merely. He did not raise it to the level of a question of war or peace, of honor or independence. Nothing of the sort. He enforced, powerfully, the arguments which bore upon the justice of the case, but he made it a matter of justice only, and gave the most manifest demonstration of his unwillingness that it should take any other shape. I do not know whether the fact of his declining to treat the question as one of war or peace may explain why his dispatch of the 22d of June was not presented until the 8th of December. Another fact may perhaps tend also to explain this delay. I mean, that in the interval the conferences were held at Ostende, to which Mr. ORDAS has alluded. The object of those conferences, the principles put forth, and the tendencies developed there, are matter of public notoriety. All was absolutely, diametrically in opposition to the pacific and friendly spirit of the dispatch of June 22, and in this may be found the reason why that paper was withheld. When the dispatch was communicated, at last, some verbal discussions took place between the Envoy of the United States and the Minister who has the honor now to address the Cortes. The Representative of the United States pressed the matter in precisely the same spirit in which he had previously pressed it. Her Majesty's Government replied as seemed proper at the time. Her Majesty's Government was resolved to do justice, but was not willing to suffer compulsion.

The retirement of the Minister of the United States followed. He certainly sought to give to his withdrawal the appearance of a measure, if not hostile, at all events very like hostility. Nevertheless, it was but an ordinary measure. His political views had become at variance with those of his Government, and he had resigned his post. His Government accepted his resignation, accompanying the acceptance with expressions of good understanding and amity, as before, with the Government of Spain. This Government, therefore, in view of the dispatch of June 22, received on the 8th of December—in view of the terms with which the Government of the United States had accompanied its change of representatives in Madrid—with all this confirmed by the language of the worthy gentleman who succeeded the retiring Minister, and who still worthily represents his Government here—language entirely in accordance with that used by his Government directly; this Government, I say, in view of all these things, found itself perfectly free to act, without having its action attributed to anything but its own convictions."

Mr. LUZURIAGA proceeds to detail the examination and settlement of the *Black Warrior* question, with which our readers are sufficiently familiar, concluding his reference to it thus:

"The Government has thus settled this question, and it has done so in the conviction that it has done full justice—justice without compulsion—from the very moment when it was left free to act—from the moment when it felt that the dignity of the country was no longer in the way of being compromised by its action."

He terminates his remarks by repeating his suggestion as to the propriety of delay in publishing the documents called for until the settlement of the cases of the *El Dorado* and Mr. THOMPSON.

TRIP TO THE SOUTH.

Baltimore—Quakers in Maryland—Politics.

BALTIMORE, May, 1855.

Again I am northward bound, and sojourn for a little while in the goodly city of Baltimore, which is, as I have often heard it termed, a very comfortable city. With a population of two hundred thousand, it has only ten thousand slaves, the same number as Washington with its sixty thousand inhabitants. There are a good many of the Society of Friends here, who it is well known are prohibited by the rules of their Order from holding men in unwilling bondage. Their quiet example and unobtrusive manners are a perpetual sermon to evil-doers, though they seldom are *moved* to preach by word of mouth against any of the sins of their fellow-men. It is seen, too, that in the midst of a slaveholding community they increase and multiply and become the wealthiest of citizens, without trafficking in immortal souls.

Not having anything better to do, I have been interested in acquainting myself with the tenets and internal government of this curious people. Their religion is not an aggressive one; proselyting is no part of the obligations of any of its members. But I am quite surprised to find how exactly their *belief corresponds* with that which is considered essential in every evangelical Church. I heard a young man in New-York say, not long since, that he did not connect himself with any Church, because he could not afford it—"it cost a great deal to support a church reputation." And when one looks around upon the gorgeous edifices which are multiplying throughout the land, one cannot help feeling with Mrs. Partington, that "it is in there the Gospel is *dispensed with!*" There has been during the last week a Provincial Council of Bishops of the Catholic Church in this city, and I have had an opportunity of witnessing the most pompous of religious ceremonies at the Cathedral, and the most simple, at the Friends' meeting-house, not far distant. The Catholic poor are oppressed by an exacting priesthood, and obliged to pay more than *tithes* of all they have to support the mummeries of their imposing worship, while among the Friends there is not a tax for any purpose whatever. They do not believe in a *hireling ministry*, and are certainly quite as exemplary in all their walks and conversation as those who do. Their meeting-houses cost but a trifle, and there are no *incidental expenses*. They hold Monthly, Quarterly and Yearly Meetings, but the good which is planned and executed by the Committees of these meetings, is very little known in the world. They are as quiet about the good they do, as in the progress they make; but it is like the leaven, which diffuses its influence through the whole lump. The Indian and the Negro are ever ready to speak the praises of Friends. Their doctrines are the doctrines of Christ, and their practice is like their precepts. But their worship is not adapted to the Indian or Negro, or any other class of ignorant people. None but highly intellectual or very spiritual people can be Quakers. They do not sufficiently appeal to the senses. Those who think all the world should worship alike, must be very superficial observers. Next to the Catholics, the Methodists succeed best in interesting the unlettered multitude, and though I do not think any trait of character may be traced by a hair-line on the cranium, I believe the bumps indicate the religious taste as well as the intellectual development, and a High Churchman may be very well known by the shape of his head, and a Quaker by the shape of his. In all that is essential to salvation they agree, but a dull affair a Quaker meeting would be to an Episcopal Bishop, and an impossibility it would be for him to conform his luxurious habits to those of the most self-indulgent member of a yearly meeting!

Baltimore is a very pleasant as well as comfortable city, and around it is a very pleasant country. I should like to take thee riding this fine morning along the banks of a winding stream, clear as crystal, which flows over a bed of silvery pebbles, and which, on account of its leaping and jumping freaks, is called Gwynn's Falls. The hills, which are thrown up in every fantastic form, are covered with the variegated bloom of the dogwood and red-bud, upon a groundwork of fresh green leaves, with which the trees are now thickly covered, and which wave in the morning breeze like a mass of Oriental plumage. I noticed on the banks of the Potomac, as well as here, the peculiar feathery and graceful motion of the foliage on all the hill-sides.

The village at which we stop bears the pretty name of Wetheredville, in honor of those who built and own it—three brothers, whose name is sufficiently Saxon to allow them an undisputed genealogy from one of the earliest Saxon Kings; but I know not that they claim any such honor. One of them is just now becoming known to the world as an inventor of an improved generator of steam, which has been in successful operation in his own factory for two years, and is used by one extensive manufacturer in England, who testifies that it is a saving of sixty per cent. in fuel. Steam, as everybody knows, is produced by heating water, a square inch of water producing a square foot of steam. The ordinary steam has had its power increased by passing through it [illegible]. This new invention combines the *original* and the surcharged steam, and thus increases its intensity, and consequently its power, as the inventor maintains, twenty-five per cent. It is called "Wethered's Combined Steam," and will be very welcome to the manufacturers who may, by adopting it, save hundreds of tons a year of wood and coal.

I am not so much interested in it myself as I am in the beautiful view from this balcony, of a wide extent of hill and valley and running stream, which reminds me of some old baronial manor, all belonging to one family. The cottages of the laborers—for there are no slaves on this soil—are dotted about among the trees, each with a little garden attached, while the house of the owner of this fair domain is, like the veritable castles of old, perched upon a hill like an eyre, standing sentinel to a noble park, and surrounded by garden, grove and bowers, combining the wild romance of Switzerland with the luxuriance of an Italian plain.

Hear I should like to realize the wish of the poet:

> "Mine be a cot beside the hill;
> A bee-hive's hum shall soothe my ear,
> A willowy brook that turns a mill,
> With many a fall shall linger near."

We came upon a smooth McAdamized road, but may wind around among the hills and return a different way, still enclosed in the little amphitheatre which is the boundary of so much beauty, until we suddenly emerge upon the great city.

The Baltimoreans are just now exulting in the completion of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, which was commenced in 1828 as the first in this country for the transportation of passengers as well as freight. It is an important link between the East and West, and a credit to the State and City, which are still deeply in debt for its construction.

I hear a great deal about Know-Nothings and all manner of party squabbles, but these things are above my comprehension, and I do not take the trouble to follow Paul's advice and ask for information at home. I heard it suggested at Washington that there was one serious defect in the Constitution, which I take the liberty of laying before the people, feeling sure that I shall not be accused of meddling with things too high for me. It is provided or enacted that the President of the United States shall be at least fifty years old at the time of his election. Now the White House, as everybody knows, is a palace of no mean proportions, and this law every four years installs as its host and hostess a gentleman and lady who have passed the prime of life, and whose children, if they have any, are all *married and settled*, and whose grand-children, if they have any, are not yet grown. So it happens that there is a great lack of vitality about the Presidential mansion. Two or three young ladies, or some half a dozen rollicking children, would be a great improvement, and I merely suggest to those who think there may be an occasion sufficiently important to allow of a change in the Constitution, whether it would not be well to allow the President to be a little younger, or oblige him to be a little older, when he takes up his abode in Washington and commences the difficult task of entertaining as well as governing the people.

In all humility, MINNIE MYRTLE.

The Knickerbocker for June.

This is the oldest of all the American Magazines, but the Editor has somewhere fallen in with an intellectual *elixir vitæ*, which has infused perpetual youth into its pages. Here is completed the Forty-fifth Volume—which shows this to be the Methusalah of Magazines! The opening paper, on "Heroes and Heroism," does *not* remind us of CARLYLE, for it is written in pure, flowing English, is clear and rational in statement and argument, and free from dogmatism and paradox. Personal adventures, as related in "Boating down the Alleghany," are amusing. There is a good poem, by Miss L. E. VICKROY, on "Washington Crossing the Delaware." "The Complete Susquehanna Angler," by CHARLES A. MUNGER, is an Izaak Waltonish article, quaint and pleasant in style, with a touch at gastronomy worthy of KIT NORTH himself. There are a variety of other readable papers, a good show of critical book notices, and nearly thirty pages of that well-known, peculiar, and racy *omnium gatherum* called "Editor's Table." Foremost in this is an anticipatory notice, with telling extracts, of F. W. SHELTON's forthcoming "Peeps from a Steeple." If the sack be equal to the sample, this will be a right pleasant volume—as SHELTON's always are. The "Harbucket" and "Up River" correspondence is continued, and there is a charming account, (in a letter to L. G. CLARK, the Editor,) of an interview with CHARLES LAMB. The following poem, by RICHARD HAYWARDE, contains a new idea—a rare thing now-a-days:

> "I lent my love a book one day,
> She brought it back, I laid it by;
> 'Twas little either had to say—
> She was so strange, and I so shy.
>
> "But yet we loved indifferent things—
> The sprouting buds, the birds in tune;
> And TIME stood still and wreathed his wings
> With rosy links from June to June.
>
> "For her, what task to dare or do?
> What peril tempt? what hardship bear?
> But with her, ah! she never knew
> My heart, and what was hidden there!
>
> "And she with me, so cold and coy,
> Seemed like a maid bereft of sense;
> But in a crowd, all life and joy,
> And full of blushful impudence.
>
> "She married! well, a woman needs
> A mate, her life and love to share—
> And little cares sprang up like weeds,
> And played around her elbow-chair.
>
> "And years rolled by, but I, content,
> Trimmed my one lamp, and kept it bright,
> 'Till age's touch my hair besprent
> With rays and gleams of silver light.
>
> "And then it chanced, I took the book,
> Which she had read in days gone by,
> And as I read such passion shook
> My soul, I needs must curse or cry.
>
> "For here and there her love was writ
> In old, half-faded, pencil signs,
> As if she yielded, bit by bit,
> Her heart, in dots and under-lines.
>
> "Ah! silvered fool! too late you look!
> I know it; let me here record
> This maxim, '*Lend no maid a book,
> Unless you read it afterward.*'"

Blackwood's Magazine.

From LEONARD SCOTT, the publisher, we have received the American re-issue of Ebony for May. There are some admirable papers, the best of which are a continuation of that touching home romance "Zaidee," a notice of Colonel [illegible] campaigns under the NAPOLEON, a review of modern novelists, (severe but complimentary on poor CHARLOTTE BRONTE,) and another bit of present history, sketching the campaign in the Crimea. The review of the poetry of the war is more pretentious than clever. LAWRENCE OLIPHANT's Notes on Canada are common place enough. There is a striking paper on the Length of Human Life, which, among other works, discusses that recently put forth at Paris, by M. FLOURENS, to show that every man ought to live a century, and that he does not properly enter into old age until he gets into his eighty-fifth year.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Steam in the Sewers.

The common practice in our manufacturing establishments where steam power is used, of discharging their waste steam into the street sewers, is a practice which very seriously endangers the health of the City.

If we consider the nature of the contents of these sewers—that they are the receptacles and the conduits, not only of the matter from our water closets, but of all the other unmentionable abominations involved in the putrefying mass of vegetable and animal refuse of the food of half a million of human beings, which it was their design to convey inoffensively and innocuously to the rivers—and then reflect upon the natural effect of the introduction into this pestilent mass of the very best possible agent not only to accelerate the putrefaction, but to cause the noxious effluvia resulting from it to issue from every aperture at the corners of our streets into the atmosphere, we shall have little difficulty in conceiving the probable consequences of the practice.

It is undeniable that steam thus thrown into the sewers keeps their contents at a temperature most favorable for rapid putrefaction, and at the same time by creating an outward pressure, is constantly forcing the poisonous gases into the streets. The extent of this pressure is well shown by a fact which we have often observed. The New-York Medical College, in Thirteenth-street, had a common tin gutter to convey the rain water from its roof to the street sewer. On the opposite side of the street there is a manufacturing establishment which throws its waste steam into the same sewer. From morning to night, this steam may be seen escaping in clouds from the top of the College gutter, bearing with it, heaven knows what pestilent vapors into the atmosphere.

A similar condition of things exists in hundreds of other places in the City, with only this difference, that the poisonous effluvia are liberated not at an elevated point, where they are comparatively harmless, but at the surface of the ground.

Will not our Board of Health take the trouble of considering whether our sewers, if permitted to be used in this way, may not prove more injurious than beneficial to the public health?

The Ericsson's Trial Trip of Thirty Hours at Sea—Test of Economy in the Fuel Department.

A thorough test of the machinery and the economy in the fuel department of the *Ericsson* has been made lately by a pleasant trip of *some thirty hours* [illegible] on the Independent Line by Havre direct, the principal owner, JOHN B. KITCHING, Esq., transmitted a few special invitations for his friends to accompany him on a voyage for the purpose alluded to. Accordingly, the guests, together with several of our leading Government engineers, including Mr. CHARLES H. HASWELL, of the United States Navy, and ERASTUS W. SMITH, Resident Engineer of the old Havre Line, repaired on board early on Monday morning at Collin's Wharf, foot of Canal-street, North River.

The vessel was steamed up, the jolly old Pilot McGINN at his post on top of the wheel house, and when her Commander gave the signal "all ready," she glided away from the pier with the same ease and quietness as might be expected of a yacht. Having reached the channel we headed direct for sea, and when passing the fortifications salutes of cannon were given, and promptly returned by Uncle Sam's men. By unanimous consent the chief engineer was directed to run at a slow rate of speed until approaching Sandy Hook. The day was delightfully fine, and with an exhilarating breeze from the south-west; everybody on board seemed to enjoy himself. We passed the Light ship at a speed of not less than fourteen knots an hour, and every portion of the machinery worked to a charm. At two o'clock a bountiful collation was served by Mr. STEVENSON, the steward, to which full justice was done. Meanwhile certain quantities of Anthracite and Cumberland coal were weighed out for the firemen to use, in order to ascertain the *exact quantity consumed in the space of one hour*. Numerous examinations of the boilers, engines and other arrangements below decks, were made by the corps of engineers with very satisfactory results. Four o'clock arrived, and simultaneously the gong sounded *for dinner*. The tables were spread with the choicest of luxuries of the season. Among the jovial party, forty in number, who sat down to it, were Mr. GEORGE BIRBECK, Messrs. HOGG and DELAMATER, Mr. PATTISON, (who constructed the *Ericsson*,) and other practical builders of steam boilers, engines, &c.

Night came on, signal lights were hoisted, watches were set, and with a clear sky and perfect calmness of the ocean, we proceeded onward, headed south south-east, and continued about the same course until 4 o'clock in the morning. At this period, the wheelsmen were ordered to keep her "hard starboard," and we steered for home, in a south-westerly direction. The morning was truly delightful, and no rough weather whatever was experienced during the thirty hours voyage.

The powerful engines of the *Ericsson* were constructed at the establishment of Messrs. HOGG & DELAMATER, and we here annex a description of the same. They have two heavy cylinders, of 60 inches in diameter and eight [illegible] stroke. They are *direct action* engines, inclining towards each other, and connecting upon a single pair of cranks, without the intervention of centre shafts. This admirable arrangement admits of the immense boilers being placed within the space *beneath the crank shaft*, thereby occupying much less room than those ordinarily in use. The length of the lower hold, which is occupied by machinery, is *seventy-five by eighteen feet*; on the second deck, 38 feet by 18; and on the main deck, 18 feet square. The steam boilers have four *smoke chimneys* which rise up in the angles and corners of the spacious engine room. They present, on the upper decks, a very unique appearance. The *steam chimneys* are of unusual height, and have given excellent results, particularly as to the heating of the steam. This in connection with the peculiar arrangement of the *furnaces*, the boilers have been forced to give a very economical result in regard to the quantity of fuel consumed, *it being less than one ton per hour*, while making the speed of eleven knots an hour, when in good sailing trim. These extensive boilers have also a new and valuable improvement, whereby *they are constantly supplied with fresh water*. This is accomplished by the attachment of a large "tubular surface condenser," which condenses the steam and returns to the boilers the *full quantity* of water originally contained in the said steam. By this skillful arrangement the cylinders are filled with fresh water during the stroke of the piston, and the boilers are prevented from corroding with salt, which is always the case when supplied with sea water.

In conclusion, we append the notes, as officially taken by Mr. CHARLES H. HASWELL, of the United States Navy, which will show the public that in the *Ericsson* there is a *triumph* achieved by American skill, that is without competition in any part of the world.

THE STATEMENT OF MR. HASWELL.

The hull of the *Ericsson* is 250 feet on deck, [illegible] feet beam, and 27 feet depth of hold.

The engines are of two inclined cylinders, 60 inches in diameter, by 7 feet 8 inches stroke.

The water wheel is 32 feet in diameter, by ten feet in width.

The draft of water is 17 feet, with full coal on board for an Atlantic passage.

The boilers are vertical, tubular, and supplied with fresh water from the condensed steam of the engines.

Consumption of fuel for a run of twenty-four hours [illegible] hour.

Average pressure of steam [illegible], with an average of [illegible] per minute. In addition to this confirmation of the *Ericsson's* fuel department, as personally witnessed, we subjoin the following:

[illegible]

Allow the *Ericsson* [illegible] she would only consume in the aggregate *one hundred and fifty-two tons* of coal, which we will put down at [illegible]

Allow the same time for a [illegible] steamer, and she would consume seven hundred and twenty tons [illegible]

In favor of the *Ericsson* [illegible]

The *Ericsson* has been placed under the command of A. B. LOWBER, Esq., who has had an experience of over fifteen years in navigating the Atlantic. The *Ericsson* is neatly, and above all, comfortably fitted up for passengers, and will sail for Havre direct, on the [illegible] of June next.

Lay in your Coals for the Winter.

At a moment when ice is in more immediate request, it may seem odd to urge attention to the purchase of fuel. But there is sufficient discrepancy between the price of coal in Summer and Winter to justify the outlay and more than to cover interest. [illegible]

New-York is mainly supplied with coal from Pennsylvania. [illegible]

[illegible]

Judging from the comparative price, the large cities of America are as freely supplied with coal as are those of the old country. [illegible]

[illegible]

Board of Governors.

The Board of Governors met yesterday afternoon in the Rotunda—[illegible]

[illegible]

Gov. DUKE thought the communication [illegible] though he did not object to a further statement of particulars.

Gov. TIEMAN said the prisoners escaped through the windows of the Penitentiary. [illegible]

The motion to refer the communication back to the Warden, to detail more fully the facts, prevailed.

[illegible]

Governor DRAPER brought to the notice of the Board the subject of the pending arrests of street-walkers and committing them to the Penitentiary. [illegible]

[illegible]

Gov. WEST said that there was another thing to be considered—[illegible]

[illegible]

The CHAIRMAN named as a Committee Govs. DRAPER, TIEMAN and WEST.

[illegible]

THE OUT-DOOR POOR.

The Superintendent of Out-Door Poor submitted a statement of the expenditures for the out-door poor during the months of January, February and March for 1855, with also a comparison of the expenditures for the same period in 1854.

We give the following summary:

Number of families relieved during January, February and March, 1854 ..... [illegible]

Number of persons relieved ..... [illegible]

Amount expended in affording such relief ..... [illegible]

Number of families relieved during January, February and March, 1855 ..... [illegible]

Number of persons relieved ..... [illegible]

Amount expended ..... [illegible]

The report was ordered to be printed.

WEEKLY STATEMENT.

The following is a summary statement of the number of inmates in the various Institutions under charge of the Governors, for the week ending May 26, 1855: [illegible]

[illegible]

The Board adjourned to Tuesday.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

Trial and Conviction of Pianori—[illegible]—the Maine Law [illegible]

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PARIS, Tuesday, May 8, 1855.

[illegible] PIANORI, the assassin of the Emperor, was tried yesterday, and condemned to death, in the space of three hours and a quarter. There was no difficulty in proving his guilt, which he acknowledged himself. The trial would not perhaps have been as long even as it was, had it not been for the efforts of the Government to create against PIANORI the very worst sort of "antecedents," and to give the Jury to understand that he was in [illegible] the paid agent and tool of the London [illegible]. This was to counteract the effect of the prisoner's defence, unavailing as of course it would be, that he had been rendered morose, bitter and vindictive, by the suppression of the Roman Republic, in which his family suffered exile and [illegible]. The Government asserted, and attempted to show by deduction and inference, that PIANORI must have received money in London which he could not obtain by work, but it did not prove [illegible] nor did it even prove the data from which it drew its inferences. It made but little difference, it may be said, in the verdict passed upon a man confessedly guilty of the crime laid to his charge. But I think, on the contrary, that it made a very great difference—perhaps the whole difference of a recommendation to mercy, in view of a kind of monomaniacal absorption in one idea, in consequence of suffering and injury.

In an English or American Court would such evidence as the following be accepted. A dispatch [illegible] from Rome to the effect that the prisoner [illegible] there as an incendiary and a "terrible [illegible]." The President of the Court, an officer as invariably hostile to the accused as the Government Attorney, read this dispatch to the audience. PIANORI replied energetically that it was false. But it was suffered to have its effect on the Jury. And yet look at the flaws in the sequence. There was no proof in anybody's mind, in a legal point of view, that the dispatch had ever been received. The French Ambassador at Rome was not under oath when he sent it, and was consequently allowed to give information respecting a fellow-creature's life under no greater sense of responsibility than if he had been forwarding an ordinary telegraphic message. In the next place, how was the identity of the individual proved to the Ambassador, and how does he know that he is not asserting of PIANORI what is true of a very different person? Not sufficient time has elapsed since the attempt for any other communication than telegraphic. No man ever yet went to Rome and back in nine days. The fact is—for I have only mentioned one instance out of a dozen—the trial, as far as related to the criminal's supposed motives and previous life—was conducted with a most shocking [illegible], and with all the more impunity, too, as, his criminality being patent, no one felt much interest in the causes which led to it. Every one accepted the Prosecutor's specious and interested attempt to attribute the crime to the London Reds. It may be correct thus to attribute it, but the facts [illegible] proved, and the inferences were not justified. The indictment gives a running history of the life of the accused for three months past, and then the President, saying to the Jury, "This is a true statement—judge the wretch accordingly," proceeds to take the statement for granted, and never produces one individual witness to prove one single word of it.

At any rate the prisoner is condemned to death for parricide—for "having killed his father." Take notice that he was tried for "having sought to kill him," and is sentenced for having succeeded, though we have been told often enough that "Providence interfered to avert the shot." In other days a parricide was punished by having his wrists severed before decapitation, but this has been abandoned, and the ceremonial now is that he walk barefoot to the place of execution, with a black veil over his face. LOUIS NAPOLEON, as I have said, revived the law [illegible] an attempt upon the sovereign parricide, two years ago, and it would seem to no other object than to give us this revolting spectacle of a man conveying his shrouded head to the guillotine. The defender of PIANORI expressed a hope that the Emperor would commute the punishment to imprisonment for life. But I think it unlikely that his Majesty would, anticipatorily, have added new horror to the punishment, if he meant, retrospectively, to deprive it of the only real horror it originally possessed—the pain of death. Besides, the Emperor would gain no credit by pardoning the criminal. It would be virtually giving him his liberty, for of course, upon his own death or deposition, political prisoners and even political assassins would at once be set free. Besides, it would seem like false sensibility, and a laughable rather than an impressive mixture of magnanimity and gag.

The Emperor knows he has need to watch over himself, and is not likely to remove the only serious obstacle to renewed attempts—the fear of death. The most minute and comprehensive precautions are taken round and about his person, though they are invisible to the untutored eye. Besides, it is pretty well understood that such an affair as this of PIANORI, even though capitally punished, rather acts as a stimulus than a warning. An attempt that fails renders the second more sure of success, while the third, both by probabilities and proverbs, can hardly escape a happy issue. *C'est le premier coup de pistolet qui coûte*, the others may be had cheaper. So vast caution is indispensable, and his Majesty does not seem at all confident in that immunity from exposure of which he so profanely boasted to the leave-taking Senate.

If you should see in the columns of those papers which are used by this Government for the starting of pilot balloons, the statement that Gen. CANROBERT is suffering severely from opthalmia, remember that the real purpose is to prepare the public for the statement that that warrior has been forced by ill-health to ask for his recall. This will mean that he has been superseded for inadequacy by Marshal VAILLANT, Minister of War. The Emperor would never acknowledge that he had appointed and retained so long in command an incompetent officer. It is so much easier to allege the measles or the croup, and have the used up General back again, ostensibly to nurse him better, but in reality to put him where he can do no harm. The *Independance Belge* has begun to allude to the opthalmia of the Commander-in-Chief. At any rate, if he be replaced, VAILLANT is the man for the position.

The position of the English continues to be an undignified one. The most marked feature of this [illegible] is the following: The Queen, the Cabinet, and the English people, have certainly done everything in their power to testify their sense of the importance of the French alliance, and to intimate their very general conviction that NAPOLEON III. is the embodiment, in one individual, of the nation's opinion. LOUIS NAPOLEON's reception in England, both by the Government and the masses, bears ample testimony to their desire to retain his friendship and his cooperation. Now, the French press is completely under the control of the French authorities, and nothing that is distasteful to them, can by any chance escape notice and castigation. Unpleasant articles, of which the Government gets wind beforehand, are suppressed before publication; if published, the journal incurs [illegible]. What, therefore, must Lord PALMERSTON think of the three conspicuous and [illegible] articles that have appeared in the *Presse* headed by his name, and passing his life and actions in review, and pretty clearly showing him to [illegible] below his reputation [illegible] and entirely undeserving of any reputation at all for sincerity, [illegible], and earnestness of purpose. The inference is inevitable that these articles have served and not defeated the views of the French Government, for had they not done so, they would have been at once put a stop to. But the *Presse* neither received preliminary prohibition, neither did it receive an official warning, nor private notice to discontinue the series, as in the case of "Rise of Revolution" six months ago, nor suspension as did the *Mode* for a very similar review of Lord PALMERSTON and his system, a year or two since. Such is the relative position of the two Governments, and the two presses. The English press either dares not, or does not, judge fit to disapprove in any way or form, any action or any opinion of any French minister or functionary; editors and correspondents seek and find none but themes of the most favorable opinion. But the French press may and does select the head of the British Cabinet, as a subject for the most studied opposition, and such is the state of practice in the country, that it is impossible not to see that the Government is willing, if not gratified. Thus there is no reciprocity of obligation between England and France. On one side there is the most careful avoidance of unpleasant subjects, for fear of offending; and on the other, the most complete indifference as to whether offence is given or not. The *Times* would not think it prudent to express doubt of the capacity or purpose of M. DROUYN DE LHUYS; but the *Presse* is sufficiently conscious of its superior position to call in question both the ability and the earnestness of Lord PALMERSTON. It is true that the British Premier is severely attacked and harshly judged by his own countrymen, but perhaps this is rather a reason why the most widely circulated journal of the Allied press should rather befriend than assail him. The English seem to accept their position without manifesting any sense of humiliation, and the probability is that they are entirely blind to the appearance it gives them, of holding with LOUIS NAPOLEON the relative attitudes of master and man. I do not fear contradiction when I assert that this position is without dignity, and without spirit.

Again, why do the English collect, organize and draw up an address to the Emperor on his escape from PIANORI's bad aim? Why do they do this, in defiance of the *Moniteur's* dissuasive notice? Why are they the only foreign residents who seek to force an exception in their favor? Are they more opposed in principle to assassination than the Americans, for instance? Are they the only reprobators of crime, because theirs is the only address of congratulation? Are all others advocates of highway pistol-shooting, because they do not engross their horror on parchment? Why are the English foremost and alone in thus showing their satisfaction on the unwilling Emperor? Because they are allies, snobs and time-servers. Because they feel that their position as dependents requires such a testimonial of attachment. Because they know they have more need of the French than the French have of them. Because they believe the alliance hangs upon the slender tenure of LOUIS NAPOLEON's life. Because they know that any other Government would sever the relation, abandon Sebastopol, and restore peace to the land. Because they really did feel devoutly *thankful that His Majesty's life was spared*, and could not refrain from telling him so to his face. And because they cannot see, and nothing could make them believe, that LOUIS NAPOLEON, who understands their purpose and puts a right estimate on their motive, must view their proceedings with mingled disgust and contempt.

All the Paris papers, with the exception of the *Siècle*, are very bitter upon the passage of the New-York liquor law. One sees in it the proof of a very low standard of morals, education and intelligence. Another considers it a proof that a democracy may be as tyrannical as a Czar. Another thinks that people would do well to cease pointing to America as an El Dorado of liberty. And all are of the opinion that the law is too stringent to succeed. The *Siècle* finds nothing to say in our defence, except that we have no innocent native wines, like those of France, and are led in consequence to abuse liquors and other strong drinks. But no Paris editor is in a position to write to the points upon a subject like this. No reasoning *à priori*, no comparison with the habits of other nations, no analogies drawn from experience at home, will meet this alarming case of American intoxication. I doubt whether the law work any practical and durable effect, but I am at least glad that it is to be tried. If it does more harm than good, it can any day be repealed. The *Pays*, which says it is as arbitrary as a Russian ukase, is very foolish, for no law, made by a majority of the people, can be arbitrary. A majority of the people can as easily unmake it. The *Pays* probably believes the law to have been the work of the Prefect of New-York, some irresponsible functionary, who seeks to fly in the face of public opinion by getting up the most oppressive regulations he can think of.

You may tell Mr. WOOD that his reputation is coming to Europe, and that the New-York correspondent of the *Presse*, in speaking of his declared inability to execute the Temperance Law, says of him: "Still, this Mr. WOOD is a terrible adversary, and this administrative Hercules has unhesitatingly laid hold of the various departments of the Yankee Augean stables."

It seems that they have a semi-weekly newspaper at Helsingfors, in Finland, and that the editor of this sheet, having been unfortunate enough to say in print that the weather was getting mild, was at once removed by the Government; because to say that the ice is disappearing, is to say, in other words, that the Allied fleets may be hourly looked for. The new editor was instructed never to refer to the temperature, and steadfastly to avoid the thermometer. One would suppose that LOUIS NAPOLEON had lent one of his prefects to the Russian Government, for this is very much in their way. You will remember that the boats on the Rhone were forbidden to use red lights at night for signals, as this color was suggestive of human gore and the Red Republic.

Pere La Chaise is too small. It can no longer accommodate the applicants for interment, and in view, I suppose, of the Exposition, it is to be enlarged, like the Hotel de France. An "annexe" of 60 acres has just been added to it. Directly through and underneath this added land, passes a railroad tunnel, and in one portion, the arched roof will touch the floor of the tombs. It is to be hoped that the passengers will be kept in ignorance of the precise moment when they are passing through the Tunnel of the Shadow of Death. Unlike the valley of that name, it has two ends to it—an entrance and an exit.

The second act of the new play of "Danger in the Household," at the Comedie Française, takes place in the parlor of a Cabinet Minister. The furniture for this scene, all new and all real, cost the very pretty penny of $2,400. This, one would think, would have justified the manager in announcing upon the bills that the piece had been gotten up in a style of oriental magnificence and without regard to expense.

DICK TINTO.

Responsibilities of American Merchants for the Conversion of the World to Christ, is the title of a Prize Essay, written by JOHN A. JAMESON, of Freeport, Ill., and published by the benevolent merchants of this City, who gave the prize of one hundred dollars. A perusal of it is calculated to show merchants their true position and responsibility as men of influence in every part of the country, to awaken them to consciousness of the vast power in their hands for extending moral and spiritual truth throughout the world, and to arouse them to procure by greater efforts, and higher prices, if necessary, the services of men of good character and firm principles on board their ships. There is necessity for a great change in this respect, if we would preserve our character and national influence, either political or religious.

CHINA.

The Movements of the American Squadron—The Rebels, &c.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

SHANGHAI, Saturday, Jan. 20, 1855.

My last letter was dated from this place, previous to our leaving for Pekin. We were accompanied by the U. S. steamers *Powhatan, Fenimore Cooper*, H. B. M. steamer the *Rattler*, and a Chinese Lorcha. Mr. MCLANE, the U. S. Minister, Sir JOHN BOWRING, Governor of the British Possessions in China, and the French Chargé d'Affaires, all went in the *Powhatan* with their Interpreters and Secretaries. The *Powhatan* took the schooner and us in tow and the *Rattler* took her Lorcha as a tender. *Hancock* never went 10 knots since she was launched before.

When we arrived within six or seven miles of the mouth of Pekin River, the other steamers came to anchor, and we took the schooner and Lorcha and *Powhatan's* launch to tow them up the river, but we drew too much water to cross the bar, so they had to proceed without us. We were then occupied towing boats back and forward, using the intervals to survey all around for about three weeks, until the answer came back from the Emperor, when we had a grand procession of boats to go ashore and take it from the mandarins. The Americans, marines and all, looked horrible beside the neat trim Englishmen. The Chinamen had tents made for us ashore. The Frenchman had more attention paid to him because he had not to use an interpreter. The steamer's band astonished the natives. However the answer was not quite satisfactory for the steamers, and Lorcha got under way and left us. We continued surveying for over a week, and then proposing to run a line of soundings to Shanghai, started, but the soundings were knocked in the head; the second night we caught a Tartar in the shape of a breeze which parted the *Cooper* from us, and what between wearing and scudding we had a hard time until we reached the Yang-tse-Kiang.

At the junction of the Woosung with the Yang-tse-Kiang, the engine stopped working; nobody knew the reason, and trying to sail up, we spent three or four days alternately off and on the sand banks; got up at last and commenced getting out ballast, chain-cable, cords, &c., preparatory to going in the dry dock. We had to wait four weeks before that place was ready for our reception, and we have just come out to-day, after spending five weeks there, at a cost of several thousand dollars to the Government.

When we came into this place we received orders from Capt. POPE, of the *Vandalia*, to be ready at a moment's notice to land all our available forces and march to the American camp, but the hoped for signal did not come.

The positions of the parties are peculiar. The Rebels in the city are very brave, and have the undisguised sympathy of all foreigners. The Imperialists are encamped in great force in the rear of the city and in front; across the river is another lot of 30,000 or 40,000. Now some six weeks since, A. LEIN, the Rebel general, began to build *a fort a little way from the city, that was so situated* that the shot from the Imperialists, missing the fort, would be likely to injure French property. The French Consul, acting according to his own ideas, ordered A. LEIN to desist. He refused, and said they should look to the Imperialists if they received any damage. But instead of that, the *frigate Jean d'Arc* and steamer *Colbert* commenced bombarding the city, and, landing a force, went to take possession of the fort in question, from which they were repulsed with loss, although the Rebels only acted on the defensive, wishing to conciliate as much as possible the European powers. They did not rest satisfied with the lesson, for in a fortnight after we find them landing several guns and 250 men at night, and in the morning, at sunrise, stormed the city in conjunction with the Imperialists. At 11 o'clock the signal was made at the American camp and repeated by the *Vandalia*, for reinforcements, as the Imperialists were encroaching on our grounds. All hands were under arms *instanter*, and *your humble servant*, with his Tourniquets, &c., marched in the rear at a killing pace, although, for sailors, in beautiful order. Going through the English camp, there was great presenting arms, &c. They were on the ground before us, as they had not half as far to march. When we reached our own camp we had nothing to do, as the Rebels had whipped the Imperial French and Imperial Chinese.

The French lost four officers and forty-five men. Imperialists 350—Rebels lost five or six. A. LEIN is a great favorite with the Americans, and as to the English, it was Capt. O'CALLAHAN of Her Majesty's ship *Encounter* that taught him the use of the sword and rifle, and to read and speak English. In fact, the Government support him on the sly. The Yankees sent him cargoes of rice, and the English rifles and ammunition.

We leave here in a week or so for Hong-Kong. I'm told we are to be sent home from there. I sincerely hope it may be so.

I am sorry to say the *Porpoise* got lost in a typhoon, and the squadron generally has been unfortunate.

Newspapers are a commodity that rate very high.

Truly yours, J. C. G.

UNITED STATES STEAMER JOHN HANCOCK,
HONG KONG, Thursday, March 1, 1855.

Since writing the foregoing we were ordered suddenly to proceed to Wing Chow and release an opium clipper that was hemmed in by the pirates. After a week's perpetual drilling and preparing for action, we arrived at the pirate's den, (a beautiful bay,) and found, to the general dissatisfaction of all hands that the clipper had bravely fought her way out, and the pirates were absent. So we proceeded on our regular exploring business to the Island of Formosa; in the northern part is a bay or inlet where we stopped three days to get some specimens from a coal mine. Oranges and eggs—about the only thing to be got here—are so cheap that you can have as many as you can carry *for a* dollar. We then went south on the western side of the Island. All along were the highest mountains I ever saw—some had snow on the top—no inlet or harbor on the coast and sixty fathoms close in shore. We examined the mouth of a dried up river, but could not effect a landing for the breakers. The north is inhabited by the Chinese who acknowledge the Emperor of China, but the people in the interior, I believe, are cannibals, all naked, male and female, except the breast and shoulders. It coming on to blow, we lay off and on for three or four days, and then started for Hong Kong, where we arrived on the 13th February, and on the 15th up anchor again for Canton. Got two whale boats from the *Kennedy*. The 17th was the Chinese New-Year, which they keep up pretty much in the style of the Americans. On the 18th, received by dispatch orders to return to Hong Kong, and go to the relief of a ship-wrecked crew on one of the Ladrones. When we came down, found that H. B. M. steamer *Barracouta* had gone in our stead. Thus are we knocked about, from pillar to post, without accomplishing anything.

We leave here very soon to survey part of the Japanese coast, and probably from there to Behring's Straits. At any rate, this cruise will be for eight months—the longest we have had. The next general rendezvous will be the Sandwich Islands or San Francisco. It is impossible to say when we will be home. It is very probable the ship will be laid up in California, which will be unfortunate, as the passage home would be expensive. We leave here on the 10th of March for the North.

I am, dear W., yours, J. C. G.

MICHELET's *Women of the French Revolution*, (published by H. C. BAIRD, Philadelphia,) is an extension of outline sketches which M. MICHELET inserted in his well-known *History of the Revolution*. Several new portraits have been added, and most of the remainder have been extended. The most graphic pen-portraits are those of Madame DE STAEL, Madame ROLAND, and CHARLOTTE CORDAY. There is a curious notice of a female who represented the Goddess of Reason in the *fêtes* of 1793, and had "been chosen for her great height and good reputation. She had never been beautiful—indeed, she squinted." The book is crowded with interesting details.

NATIONAL OBSERVATORY—NO. V.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, May, 1855.

It is two months or more since my last preceding letter on the Observatory appeared, and I fear those of your readers who have followed me and found interest in these descriptions of a scientific institution, begin to think I had forgotten to end the story. Without apology, however, I hasten to describe the remaining instruments, promising to conclude the subject with No. 6.

Turning from the mural circle, described in my last, we find in the same room another instrument which is introduced to us as the meridian circle. It consists of a transit instrument, precisely similar to the one we have seen in the west wing, though of smaller dimensions, and carrying at either end of its horizontal axis a circle. The telescope of the instrument is a little less than five feet in length; its object-glass is 4½ inches in diameter; the horizontal axis is three feet in length, and the circles are each thirty inches in diameter. Both of these circles are graduated; the division marks being cut in a strip of silver inserted in the *face* instead of the *edge*, as with the mural. Upon the one circle the division marks are fifteen minutes apart, and a "vernier" or peculiar subsidiary scale is used to subdivide to the nearest minute—an accuracy sufficient for directing the telescope to any given altitude. This is called the "finding circle," and is only used for the just-mentioned purpose. The other circle is closely and carefully graduated, being intended for the measurement of altitudes in precisely the same manner as with the mural circle. The division marks are here three minutes apart, and the subdivision is effected by four microscopes attached to a circular frame called the "alidade." The circle is firmly secured on the horizontal axis, and turns with it; a prolongation or extension of the same axis passes through the centre of the alidade, supporting it, while at another point below the alidade it is fastened to the pier so that it cannot turn with the circle,—the microscopes therefore remaining fixed while the graduated arc passes beneath them.

It will be seen at once that this instrument does double duty. It is as perfectly a transit instrument as though there were no circles, while in the measurement of altitudes it has advantages over the mural circle. The meridian circle above is better than the transit and mural combined, equal optical power and excellence of workmanship being supposed; and the efforts therefore of astronomers in these latter days have been directed to investigations and improvements of this form of meridian instrument. The one now before us, though older than any other in the building, and inferior in power and workmanship, has yet furnished many valuable observations.

Fully appreciating all the advantages of this construction, and at the same time perceiving the inability of the present instrument to accomplish all that might reasonably be expected of it, Lieut. MAURY, as early as 1845, planned and ordered a new and most excellent meridian circle of much larger dimensions and most refined workmanship. To this instrument we will now turn. Its home is at present in the south wing, and the most southern of the two rooms in that wing. Though intended for only temporary use here in some special investigations, it is mounted in the most solid manner, as though never to be removed. The piers are immense blocks of granite resting upon masonry of the most solid character. These piers rise through the floor to the height of nearly eight feet. They are three feet by ten at the base, and taper gradually upwards for five feet, at which point and for the rest of their height they are two feet and a half by one and a half in diameter.

The telescope is a little less than eight feet in length, and its object-glass is between six and seven inches in diameter. At each end of the axis is a *circle four feet in diameter*, and graduated on a strip of gold, the division marks being only two minutes apart—thirty to every degree. Each circle has six reading microscopes attached, so that there are twelve independent "readings" at every observation, each reading referring to a separate division mark. On the principle that in a large number of accidental errors, there will be great mutual destruction, one excess compensating for another defect, a gain of accuracy is thus obtained by increasing the number of readings—and then, too, by dividing these readings between two circles; the peculiar errors of one may often, by proper adjustment, be made to counteract, in a great measure, those of the other. The microscopes for each circle are firmly held to the edges of a circular frame, supported, not as with the small meridian circle by the axis of the instrument, but in a strong socket, firmly secured to the pier itself, and having no connection whatever with the rest of the instrument. Increased efficiency is also given to this instrument, by the adoption of an ingeniously contrived reversing apparatus. It is absolutely necessary to the proper use of a transit instrument, that some means be provided whereby the telescope, axis and all may be raised out of its resting place, turned around and lowered again in the reverse position, so that the end of the axis, which before rested upon one pier, shall now rest upon the other. This we say is absolutely necessary for the transit instrument; it is almost equally necessary for the circle, and it is the capability of reversing a meridian circle that gives it one decided advantage over the mural, which is always confined to one position. Generally, for the operation in question, a strong frame or carriage is provided, which is wheeled in between the piers. Then, by means of a screw provided above with the proper arms, the instrument is raised; the carriage is wheeled out with it, the instrument turned around, carried back and lowered again into its place,—a process sometimes not without danger and never undertaken without the greatest care and some anxiety. But before us here, the reversing apparatus is permanently attached to the masonry supporting the piers, being so contrived as never to interfere by its presence with the ordinary uses of the instrument; it is always in place, requires no wheeling in and out, and enables the observer to reverse in less than a minute.

I have said that this beautiful instrument was destined for only temporary use in the South wing, yet there it still remains. Most unfortunately it was found soon after its arrival in this country that the circles were both bent, and bent so much as to be entirely useless. Where the fault lay cannot be known;—a slight fall in transporting the boxes, bad packing or defects inherent in the castings of which the circles were made,—any one of these, or numerous other causes would be sufficient to do the damage. The damage *was done*; and the circles had to be returned to Bavaria. This caused a delay of more than a year; and when they came back there was no "force" at the Observatory that could be spared for the instrument; all were already too much occupied in the current work of the establishment. May we not hope that this beautiful and powerful instrument will soon be called into action, and made to tell us more and more of the workings of the mighty laws of nature in the heavens above us! a.

My Mother; or, Recollections of Maternal Influence, (GOULD & LINCOLN, Boston,) is the fourth edition, with an additional chapter, of a book which first appeared in 1849. Despite a puffing announcement by the publishers, (in which it is hinted that the author has "already distinguished himself in the walks of literature," but chooses to be anonymous now, though "the time may come when the veil will be removed,") this volume is well worth perusal, as showing the manners and habits of American country life half a century ago. The work has such a decidedly religious tone, that fully one-half of it consists of doctrinal pleading and argument.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

A JOURNEY THROUGH THE CHINESE EMPIRE. By M. HUC, Author of "Recollections of a Journey through Tartary and Thibet." 2 vols., 12mo. HARPER & BROTHERS, New-York.

M. HUC, a French priest, attached for many years to the Mission in China, is the author of this book—the most reliable work on China ever published. In a former work he related his travels outside of China Proper. At Thibet, his course was stayed by the authorities, who determined to send him back to Canton. This journey, through the very heart of China, was made under the direct sanction of the Emperor, and M. HUC was treated, during the six months it occupied, with the most marked consideration, protected by a military force, escorted by Mandarins, lodged and fed at the public cost. Fourteen years' previous residence in China, during which he had twice visited Pekin, had made him master of the language and intimately acquainted with the manners, customs, laws, religion, prejudices and vices of the people. His familiar knowledge he has introduced into his book, thereby illustrating the incidents and adventures of his travel. His narrative is never heavy—the reader's attention never flags. Although a priest and a missionary, he avoids dissertations on religion, though he lays bare the anatomy of the godless superstition of China. He throws a vivid light on the manner in which justice is administered in a country densely populated by 300 millions of human beings, and states many curious and valuable facts relative to the literature and authors of that vast country. In a word, having lived in China *so* long as to have almost become a Chinese, M. HUC tells what he knows, and tells it amusingly, too.

As a mere book of travels, it is full of interest, for it is crowded with personal adventures on land and water, more or less exciting. From the first day (when M. HUC and his companion insisted on wearing the sky-blue robes, black satin shoes, with white soles, red sashes and yellow caps, appropriated exclusively to the Imperial family,) to that which saw them safe in Canton, they had to wage war with the Mandarins and others who hated "the Western devils," and always made them succumb. These perpetual strifes, exhibiting the firmness, cleverness and good humor of the "Barbarian eyes," are capitally told. We have laughed again and again over some of them. We have room for only two extracts. The first we specially recommend to the notice of LUCY STONE and the rest of the Women's Rights Confederation. The way in which wives are treated in China is enough to warrant a special (Bloomer) embassy from the "strong-minded."

"In some cases, pecuniary interest is the only motive capable of restraining within some limits the harshness of the Chinese towards their wives. When they do treat them with gentleness and moderation, it is usually on a principle of economy, as you might spare a beast of burden because it costs you money, and because, if you killed it, you would have to replace it. This hideous calculation is by no means a mere supposition of ours. In a large village to the north of Pekin, we were once witnesses of a violent quarrel between a husband and wife. After having for a long time abused each other in the most furious manner, and even hurled *at each other some tolerably inoffensive projectiles*, their anger still increasing, they began to break everything in the house. Several of the neighbors tried in vain to restrain them, and at length the husband, seizing a great paving-stone from the courtyard, rushed furiously into the kitchen, where the wife was expending her wrath upon the crockery, and strewing the floor with the ruins. When the husband rushed in with the paving-stone, everybody hurried forward to prevent a calamity that seemed imminent—there was no time—but the fellow dashed his paving-stone, not against his wife, fortunately, but against his great cast-iron kettle, which he stove in with the blow. The wife could not outdo this piece of extravagance, and so the quarrel ceased. A man who was standing by then said, laughing, to the husband: 'You are a fool, my *elder brother*; why didn't you break your wife's head with the stone, instead of your kettle? Then you would have had peace in your house.' 'I thought of that,' replied the kind husband, coolly, 'but it would have been foolish. I can get my kettle mended for two hundred sapecks, and it would have cost me a great deal more to buy another wife.'"

The next may supply a hint to unhappy auditors at political or other public meetings when a wishy-washy orator gets diffuse. It may called

HOW TO SILENCE A DONKEY.

"In 1840, we were once making a journey in a wagon in the province of Pekin. Our equipage was under the guidance of one of our catechists, an old schoolmaster, mounted on a magnificent ass, so full of ardor and agility, that the two mules who completed our team had all the difficulty in the world to keep up with him. This ass, however, was so filled with the sense of his own superiority, and so proud of it, that whenever he became aware of the presence of any of his brethren, let them be at ever so great a distance, he never failed to begin boasting of it in such loud and sonorous tones, that his folly became quite insupportable. When we got at an inn, instead of trying to rest himself, this indefatigable beast passed the whole night in practising his music; and there appeared to be something so peculiarly provoking in the tones of his voice, that all the asses within hearing, influenced, it would seem, by the power of some magnetic fluid, were quite sure to respond in a magnificent bravura, so that, altogether, it became impossible to close our eyes. One evening, when our catechist was vaunting the qualities of his ass, we could not help interrupting him. 'Your ass,' said we, 'is an abominable brute. During the whole journey he has prevented our getting a wink of sleep.' 'Why did you not tell me so before?' said the catechist; 'I would soon have stopped his singing.' As the ancient schoolmaster was somewhat of a wag, and indulged occasionally in a small joke, we took little notice of his reply; but that night we slept quite soundly. 'Well, did the ass make a noise last night?' said he when we met in the morning. 'Perhaps not; at all events, we certainly did not hear him.' 'No, no; I think not; I saw to that before I went to bed. You must have noticed,' he continued, 'that when an ass is going to bray, he always begins by raising his tail, and he keeps it extended horizontally as long as his song lasts. To ensure his silence, therefore, you have only to tie a large stone to the end of his tail, so that he cannot raise it.' We smiled, without reply, thinking this was another piece of pleasantry; but he cried, 'Come, now, and see; you can easily convince yourselves.' And accordingly we followed him to the court-yard, where we beheld, sure enough, the poor ass with a large stone attached to his tail, and with the air of having entirely lost his accustomed spirits. His eyes were fixed on the ground, his ears hung down, his whole appearance denoted humility and dejection. We felt quite compassionate towards him, and begged his master to untie the stone directly; and as soon as ever he felt his musical appendage at liberty, the creature raised, first his head, then his ears, then his tail, and at last began to bray with all his wonted enthusiasm."

An excellent map of China, on which the author's route is marked, accompanies these volumes, and there also is a very full index.

A COMMONPLACE BOOK OF THOUGHTS, MEMORIES AND FANCIES, ORIGINAL AND SELECTED. By MRS. JAMESON. 1 vol. 12mo., pp. 326. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co.

MRS. JAMESON is a well-read woman, who has attained considerable acquaintance with literary and artistical subjects, and has turned it to account by the production of several successful books. She has the art of putting old thoughts into a novel form—the same art which made "Child Harold" popular—and, like all blue-stockings who set up as teachers, is fond of substituting assertion for argument. She is dogmatic and bold—affecting to despise conventionalities. We might most properly describe her, not so much as a thinker, as a person who thinks that she thinks. It is very amusing to notice how she catches a common-place, turns it over in her mind, arrays it in a new garniture of diction, and presents it to the public as an original thought, all the time with the self-delusive idea that it was an emanation from her own mind. She has the merit, however, of writing good English, and of expressing herself with unmistakable clearness. When she records a fact, or relates an anecdote, or introduces any of those snatches of biography or history with which her reading has made her acquainted, she does so in an effective manner. She chatters well—for example, (to say nothing of her very clever volumes on sacred and legendary art,) how capitally she wrote that agreeable chapter, in a former work, on TITIAN's house at Venice, and how charmingly picturesque was her sketch of ADELAIDE KEMBLE's retirement from the stage. MRS. JAMESON has several pet prejudices, the foremost among which is a sort of monomania in favor of every one who had the KEMBLE blood in his or her veins. Thus, on all occasions, in and out of season, we find her lauding MRS. SIDDONS, who was a truly great actress, but only in a very limited range of characters, praising the majesty of JOHN, and the force of CHARLES KEMBLE, exalting over the genius of ADELAIDE—as if PASTA, MALIBRAN and GRISI were "nowhere"—and, of all things, in the world, the beauty of FANNY KEMBLE! In literature and art she has her favorites, also, whom she exalts on all occasions. Yet, let the full truth be told, MRS. JAMESON, even if she sat down purposely to do it, could scarcely write a dull or unreadable book. The volume before us, strongly marked with her peculiar characteristics, will have, and ought to have, thousands of readers, for it is not only thoughtful itself, but likely to set others thinking.

MRS. JAMESON is wholly in error in taking up DE QUINCEY's idea that WORDSWORTH's poem of "The Happy Warrior" was first suggested by the character of NELSON. On the contrary, there is the poet's statement, (which she must have forgotten,) that it was a tribute to the memory of his own brother. On the other hand, very ingenious is MRS. JAMESON's application of the whole poem, one line excepted, to one of the female sex. Again, in suggestions of certain Shakspearian characters as subjects for sculpture, she says that *Oberon, Titania* and *Ariel*, in marble, must be heavy absurdities,—forgetful that LOUGH, the English sculptor, has actually succeeded, and preeminently, in putting them into marble, (in company with *Puck*,) and had also made poetical statues of *Hamlet, Iago, Macbeth, Ophelia, Lady Macbeth*, and other Shakspearian creations, for Sir M. W. RIDLEY. Her forgetfulness—ignorance it cannot be—of this fact, is curious.

This book has grown out of her various reflections and studies, during many years. As a thought came, it was booked; when a passage in any work excited a sympathetic or an antagonistic feeling in her mind, she noted it down, with a comment. Several volumes from out of these marks and remarks, and the fragments, are now served up in the present form. They are divided under the heads of ethics and character, literature and art. Extensive and varied reading, it is evident, has created most of the contents. Original thoughts do not over-freight the book, but whatever is said is acute, clever, sometimes paradoxical, frequently opinionative, and in the *ipse dixit* style, but never dull.

LE CURE MANQUE; OR, LOCAL AND RELIGIOUS CUSTOMS IN FRANCE. By EUGENE DE COURCILLON. 1 vol., 12mo. HARPERS, New-York.

Le Curé Manqué, (the Unfinished Priest,) is a title which very accurately conveys an idea of what the book is. The author puts it forth as a work of fiction,—as far as form occurs,—but declares that the incidents, though they did not occur, as he relates them, in the actual life of any one person, have occurred; that the characters, though in one respect only fancy sketches, are drawn from life; and that the scenes portrayed are what he himself has known and noticed.

Edward Jules Dubo, the hero, is the son of a poor journeyman thresher of grain in Normandy. At his christening it was decided that he should be a priest. To effect this, his parents half starve themselves, that their earnings may pay for his education, and a friend (a rich Protestant) supplies the balance. The book contains a narrative of his school days, of his residence as a student with the *curé* of the parish, of his six years' residence at the Little Seminary of Yvetot, and finally of his abode in the Great Seminary, from which, finding that the Church was not his vocation, he retired to enlist in a hussar regiment at Paris. He promises, in another volume, a full detail of military life, resulting from his twelve years' experience in the French army.

This work lets the public behind the scenes in a remarkable manner, as regards what may be called the interior of clerical life in the French Provinces. It shows the extraordinary lack of true religion among the lower orders there—their substitution of the form for the reality; their blind trust in the inferior clergy. There are curious expositions, too, as to the ceremonials of the Roman Catholic Church—baptism, confirmation, confession, extreme unction, the making of holy water, the celebration of mass, the admission to the eucharist, &c. These revelations are conveyed in no offensive manner, but it is evident that the author laughs secretly at them. Nor is there a want of livelier scenes. We are accommodated with a few love episodes, and the inquisitive in such matters may refer, if they please, to the adventures of the Abbé Poussin, with pretty Amanda, and of Jules Dubo himself—first with little Celeste, when he was but a lad, and afterwards with Mademoiselle Arthemise, a young lady whose love-letters are models of impassioned eloquence. Between religion and love, very absorbing things when warmly taken to, *Le Curé Manqué* is one of the most readable books of the season.

A TREATISE ON LAND SURVEYING. By W. M. GILLESPIE, Professor of Civil Engineering in Union College. 1 vol., 8vo., pp. 424. APPLETON, N. Y.

Professor GILLESPIE, already well known by his eminently practical *Manual of Road-Making*, will greatly extend his high reputation by this important treatise on what he truly calls "perhaps the oldest of the mathematical arts." He has reduced land-measuring to a system, based on the simplest principles; and his book, which is written in the plainest language, will teach the art to any one who has a knowledge of arithmetic and some acquaintance with geometry. The instruments, and the manner of using them, are fully described, and there are over 400 wood-engravings illustrating the text. There also is a magnetic chart of the United States. This volume, we are pleased to learn, will be followed by another on Leveling and Higher Surveying.

Rev. JOSEPH P. THOMPSON, pastor of the Broadway Tabernacle Church, has issued a new edition of his Lectures, entitled *Young Men Admonished*. They are truly practical, and calculated to be very useful to those for whom they were originally delivered. In his remarks against theatrical amusements, he quotes the opinion of "the discreet HANNAH MOORE,"—forgetting, we presume, that she commenced her literary career as a dramatist, and did not denounce theatres until her own indifferent plays had been unsuccessful in representation! Published by ANSON RANDOLPH, New-York.

FROM IVISON & PHINNEY, New-York, we have received "a new Juvenile Singing-Book," (which, we presume, means a singing-book for juveniles,) called *The Robin Red-Breast*. The selection and arrangement are by Messrs. RUSSELL & SANDERS, who have also supplied an introductory treatise, intelligently written, on the Elements of Vocal Music.

The fifth and sixth volumes of F. C. WOODWORTH's *American Miscellany of Entertaining Knowledge*, (published by PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & Co., Boston,) contain a large quantity of information, agreeably communicated, on a variety of interesting topics. The paper is poor, and the wood engravings generally very coarse.

DR. S. S. SCHMUCKER's *Lutheran Manual on Scriptural Principles* (published by LINDSAY & BLAKISTON, Philadelphia) [illegible] an exposition and defence of the Augsburg Confession and its principles.

NEW-YORK CITY.

JONATHAN C. KOUGHS, Esq.

Learns who Alderman Briggs is—Is made to Appreciate the Alarms sounded by Editors—And shows himself a True American.

"Now, then," said Mr. Koughs, "let us hear who Briggs is."

"But," said we, "your curiosity is unusually long-lived. You outlast the public in your search after useful knowledge. They don't care a cent now about Briggs,—he has passed away from the field of vision, and in a week if nothing turns up, he will be forgotten. Yes, in a month—if we should speak his name incidentally, the man we talked with would look confused, scratch his head and mutter, 'Briggs, Briggs,'—I've heard the name before;—Briggs,—is he a Major-General or a Sunday Editor?—Ah! didn't he keep back the dog-pound money, or some such thing?'"

"Sakes alive, then, my dear Items, tell me ere before you forget. Besides—don't you yourself say that to-day he opens a new hunt—a search for 'the black trunk,' and won't every paper in the City to-morrow teem with the important investigation? Don't then, get me into a sweat, but tell me at once

WHO IS BRIGGS?"

"John H. Briggs,"—we proceeded to answer,—"was born about 40 years ago, in Division-street, (New-York City,) 'his mother having told him so.' He fed on common food—mostly of American growth. When young, he never ate green apples or unripe cherries, but such as were dropped or knocked from American trees. The gingerbread he lunched on was American. He seldom chewed any other than American beefsteaks,—but the pea-nuts he devoured, we must confess were imported. A distinguished American physiologist, who made the ante-mortem examination, thinks that his bones are composed of 9-10ths Indian Corn—10 per cent. less than the poet, Joel Barlow's, were; the muscular tissue is made up mostly of American stuff; the fat, greenish—is evidently from the Galapagos turtles, (foreign, unless President Pierce annexes the precious Islands;) the hair, teeth and nails are pure American grit, and the blood is a fair subject for an investigating committee. John breathed City air, drank City milk, and rejoiced in hearing the City Hall general fire alarm bell until he was six years old, when he went into the country."

"Ah! I thought so," said Mr. Koughs, "all your great City men have lived in the country. Without knowing anything about it, I'll bet you a shad, un-sight, unseen, that Erastus Brooks came from the country, just as Greeley and Barnum, and Bishop Hughes did. Be born where you choose—but be brung up in the country if you want to attain consequence."

"Well, John Briggs was brought up in the country, on his father's farm in Westchester County. He rode horse in Summer, and drove the cows; now note the influence, Mr. Koughs, of one's early habits upon the after life; he rides his hobby now, as he rode horse then, and drives the cattle of the Police Department from pasture to pasture and from field to yard, and when they stray too far he impounds them just as he used to treat his herd. He milked the milch-cow then just as he milks the witnesses now, and he tied up the contumacious calves then just as he tries to stable contumacious witnesses now. He delights now to harrow Matsell's feelings just as once he harrowed out potatoes; he pulls out from their hiding-places the old sins and snug stealings of the Police Department just as he used to pull turnips. But when he was nineteen years old he came back to town, and here has lived ever since in the capacity of carman. He boasts of his industry, and makes no pretensions to an education, does not wear white kids very often, and can be seen on his cart any day of the week, Sundays excepted, and the days that business calls him to the City Hall."

"What!" said Mr. Koughs, "own a cart and drive it—get a good run of business—too sensible for kids, and yet willing to be an Alderman! I thought the Aldermen were men hard up for a job, swamped merchants, lawyers out of cases, or ambitious for political preferment, and loose men 'in for the pickings.'"

"Mr. Koughs," we said, solemnly, and with a tone of self-reproach, "you have fallen into the grave error of believing all that the papers say. Editors, you should remember, are like doctors who sometimes give an emetic, not because that in their patient's stomach there is anything they specially desire to get hold of, but that a deep impression is needed to be made upon his system. Again, Editors are like a watchman who sees a scoundrel just striking a glittering knife into the back of an unwary traveler. He roars out, 'Murder! Murder!' while, if he confined himself to the strict truth, he would announce his fears guardedly, in such style as this: 'Ho! all ye good citizens, arouse! draw your nether garments upon your limbs,—come forth and render valuable aid! A man—very respectable hitherto, for aught I know—is even now going through the dumb-show of stabbing a fellow-man in the back. Mind, fellow-citizens, who hear my call, do not understand me to charge the stealthy citizen with intent to murder. *In his hand he may grasp a sham dagger*, or the presumed victim may be his friend, upon whom he would perpetrate a joke, or they both may be shamming me, to make me the laughing-stock of my corps, and subject me to their taunts, who hereafter will meet me always with a sly look and a "How about that murder, Bob?" Ho! ye good and peaceable citizens, come forth, with or without your nether garments on, and assist yours, most respectfully, Bob, the Watchman.' So Editors sometimes cry 'Murder,' when there is nothing but a stupid neglect on the part of officials that may kill a few thousands, and 'Robbery most foul,' when, after all, nothing has happened worse than that a Street Commissioner has put into his pocket some $—,000 of the people's money, and charged $35 a yard for excavations that cost five."

"I think I see the difference," said Mr. Koughs, "though my head is rather thick to-day—your City atmosphere is very heavy. But about Briggs, again."

"Well, for appearance, he is a small, thin-faced, black-haired man, wears full-grown whiskers, that occupy all the arable portions of the face save the upper lip. He looks as tough as a pine-knot. He is known as the man that can carry more barrels on his cart than any other man in town."

"Barrels!" said Mr. Koughs, "Is he in the barrel line? Buys up old barrels? That's profitable, isn't it, if one is not over scrupulous about shaving off the Custom-House marks?"

"Said to be," we answered, "but as Briggs has never been accused of being rich, we doubt if he knows the trick. He never dabbled much in politics, though he did go in lustily for Clay."

"Hurrah for Harry Clay," said Mr. Koughs.

"But when Clay died, and the whole caravan of politicians got down on their knees to the Irish, Briggs went in with the O. U. A.'s, hip and thigh."

"Bad Society that," said Mr. Koughs. "I was a member when I was young, and it like to have ruined me. Every store-keeper in the town had one of my I. O. U.'s in his desk, and I was only saved from bankruptcy by having nothing in creation for the constable to seize."

"Mr. Koughs," we said, blushing for our excellent friend's ignorance, "the I. O. U.'s you refer to are very different men from the O. U. A.'s. The former are scamps, that have jewed us all more or less; the latter are great patriots, and they have expelled more good men than would suffice to make a City in Jersey—so bountifully are they supplied with the article. Well, Briggs, out of these O. U. A.'s, with some other men of like kidney, got up the 'Alpha Chapter, No. 1,'—the prolific mother, we suspect, of that great brood of excellent lovers of our country, and haters of Irish Catholics, who now outnumber the stars—who like to have whipped Wise—and who in this State are divided into three separate factions. First, the party that can't bear to be called Hindoos; second, the party that was amputated from the first, and like the cutting of a polypus, wouldn't die, but grew to be another self of its parent; and third, the 'Utica splitters-for-a-season.' Unto Briggs is due a very considerable share of the glory that should pertain to the parentage of this three-headed beauty. He wouldn't be shocked, Mr. Koughs, at any little blunders you might make in the grammatical construction of your sentences, and as he is one of the cleverest men alive, I think you'd like him."

"Like him—I guess I do," said Mr. Koughs; "and what I don't like you for is that you, like the other rascally newspaper folks, never can cease from poking your idle fun at his investigation. If he is willing to clean out the sewers of your corrupt City, it isn't the clean thing for you to throw mud at him, nor to ridicule him."

"But," said we, "consider the style of his reports—bombastic, stilted, highfaluting, spread-eagley, full of noise, and fury, and bad grammar—for all the world reading just as if Mr. Branch, the alligator, had written them."

"What of that? Style is nothing but a cloak to cover thoughts in, and I tell you that that Committee has got a thought worth thinking of—whether it is shown up naked or in the bright patches of a circus clown."

"But," said we, "what ridiculous nonsense their reports bring forth—such as Matsell's swinging a rope in his youth, and bellyguttering on Winter days."

"Nonsense, indeed!" cried Mr. Koughs, in a huff, "it has developed the fact that the Chief of your Police is an unnaturalized Englishman, and that one fact ought to make you blush. I say nothing of the Dog-Pound money—that may be no worse a scrape than your officials are usually up to; nor of the Clay-hearse cloth—that may be small business; but if a Committee of your Aldermen has shown that your Chief is an unnaturalized foreigner—" And Mr. Kough stamped his foot and gesticulated only—he was too much excited to finish his sentence. We threw open the window and got a draft upon him—we loosened the spotted handkerchief around his throat—we drew the old man's pipe out of his jacket-pocket, that was always loaded, lighted it, and, carrying it to his lips, begged him to take a whiff: we knew it always quieted his nerves.

"Items," said he, as he recovered himself a little, "if you ever ridicule Briggs' Committee again—*stop my paper!*"

The Complaint Book.

The Mayor's Black Book yesterday concerned posting bills in the Parks, rowdies in Churches, bad boys pitching pennies in alleys, hogs on the vacant lots, dogs that bark all night and some that bite. We beg the several Captains to whom these were referred, to "put through" the nuisances, especially the barking dog one, which is a universal pestorment.

The Kane Expedition.

To-day the bold adventurers by the *Release* and *Arctic*, set out for their cruise in the Frozen Ocean for the missing Dr. Kane. On Monday Henry Grinnell, Esq., presented the officers of the Expedition with a set of maps, charts and notes of the Arctic discoveries up to 1854, which he had received by the last steamer from Capt. Inglefield and John Barrow, Secretary of the British Admiralty. The following is the note from the Secretary of the Admiralty, to Mr. Grinnell:

I almost fear the expedition will have sailed before this reaches you, but I send the enclosed on the chance. One is a chart on which Capt. Inglefield has made some notes which may be useful; the other is the Arctic papers, which contain the brief summary of his voyage up to Smith's Sound, which I have not previously sent, I think. I wish I knew in what other way I could be of any service to the Expedition. Wishing them all the success they deserve, and that they may return with Dr. Kane and his party in the Autumn, I remain yours faithfully, JOHN BARROW.

Lady Franklin has at last resigned herself to the belief that her brave husband is no more, and at her request the present Expedition will take out a tablet to be erected to the memory of Sir John and his devoted companions of the *Erebus* and *Terror*. It was not until quite too late for the stone to be prepared in England and shipped for this country that Lady Franklin learned that Lieut. Hartstein and his command would touch at Beechy Island. Therefore at her request Mr. Henry Grinnell has caused the tablet to be prepared in this City. In conformity with her directions the stone bears the following inscription:

TO THE MEMORY OF
FRANKLIN, CROZIER, FITZJAMES,
And all their gallant brother officers and faithful companions, who have suffered and perished in the cause of science and the service of their country.
THIS TABLET
Is erected near the spot where they passed their first Arctic Winter, and whence they issued forth to conquer difficulties or to die. It commemorates the grief of their admiring countrymen and friends, and the anguish, subdued by faith, of her who has lost in the heroic leader of the expedition the most devoted and affectionate of husbands.
And so He bringeth them into the haven where they would be.
1855.
This stone has been intrusted to be affixed in its place by the officers and crew of the American Expedition, commanded by Lieut. H. J. Hartstein, in search of Dr. Kane and his companions.

The tablet is of white marble, two feet three inches by five feet. It is to be erected on the White Cliff at Beechy Island, by the side of that commemorating the fate of Lieut. Bellot, of the Belcher Expedition.

The Kinney Expedition.

The steamer *United States* did not sail yesterday as advertised. Pending legal interruptions prove, it seems, too multitudinous and formidable barriers to Col. Kinney and his party to effect their desired immediate colonizing or disruptionizing of San Juan, by whichever designation eventual justice may characterize the expedition. This is the second day that has been fixed upon for this expedition to embark. The original party we learn, however, remain patiently unwavering, biding the time of peaceful embarkation. Applications have also been made by additional parties to embark with their families. A foundry company, for instance, have expressed a desire to join, with a view to introduce into that country the manufacture of iron. There are several, we are assured further, ready and anxious to introduce steam flour mills and saw mills, and will furnish the desired machinery. The 10th of next month is set for the steamer to sail, contingent of course upon how Col. Kinney and the Courts arrange.

Colored Passengers in Railroad Cars.

Rev. Dr. Pennington, the colored preacher who was ejected from one of the Sixth-avenue Railroad cars, last week, has sent in to the Mayor the annexed reply to the Secretary of that road.

To Hon. Fernando Wood, Mayor of New-York:

Sir: The Secretary of the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company, in his letter of explanation to you, on the 25th instant, in reference to the case in our No. 22, has seen fit to devote much of his paper to myself. This not being in point, I shall pass it over, to be attended to at the proper time and place. On the main question, the Secretary has strengthened my claim, by showing the untenableness of the Company's position. He says: "I submit to your Honor that we are subjects for the perception of the authorities, that our business is to carry passengers, and that we have nothing to do with the color of their skins, only of their money, and the comfort and convenience of all."

I submit to your Honor that this is just the principle I contend for, in all the papers I have had the honor to place on your book. It is the principle acted upon by every Railroad Company in the land. The Sixth-avenue Railroad Company accedes to my construction of our relative position. Why not act accordingly?

Yours, for law and order, J. W. PENNINGTON.

May 28, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I have read the article in your to-day's paper from Mr. T. Bailey Meyers, Secretary of the Sixth Avenue R. R. Company, with surprise, and as he writes "as the officer of the Company" I propose to offer some remarks upon it. I have never seen Dr. Pennington nor Mr. Meyers, and do not belong to any "abolition" society, but I deeply regret the spirit of Mr. Meyers' article.

Is it possible that there is any one that will sustain the Sixth Avenue R. R. Company, or any R. R. Company, in excluding respectable, well-behaved people from their public conveyances, on account of the color of their skin? Why should that Company in question provide cars for colored people (or "colored cars," as Mr. Meyers says?) Why should they not with much more propriety provide cars for drunkards, for pickpockets, for prostitutes, for those who carry large dirty sized bundles, paint pots &c.? It strikes me that if Mr. Meyers had been born "colored," instead of white (as I suppose him to be) that he would probably feel just as Mr. Pennington does. Mr. Meyers compliments Dr. P. for attempting "to practice what he preaches" viz: riding in the cars; and as I presume the former professes to be a Christian, suppose he should practice what he professes, or preaches, viz: "do unto others as you would be done by" without regard to color of skin.

However, Mr. Meyers before he closes, "as the Officer of the Company," seems to concede all that is asked, for he says "we have nothing to do with the color of their (the passengers) skins, only with the color of their money."

Mr. Editor, I have been for a great many years in daily business with the South, and traveled among Slaveholders, and they are among my best friends, but I never have seen such a spirit of caste shown anywhere, certainly not among officers of public conveyances, as "the officer" of the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company shows in his letter. No other Railroad in the Union, (as Mr. Meyers' inform us,) I am happy to believe, encourages such a barbarous custom as separate cars for colored people.

I suppose Mr. Meyers would not patronize a hotel that employed colored servants, for they certainly should be placed in a separate house, according to his notions.

Let me give you two examples why I hope this outrageous treatment of colored people will be soon abolished.

Last Winter I attended a lecture, with my wife, at the Tabernacle—and when we came out, we entered an omnibus, into which we were followed by others—but upon one of the seats, stretched at full length, there was a well-dressed white man, who, when asked politely to make room for us, poured forth a volley of indecent and profane language. We called upon the driver to put him out—but he did not do it, and it was very evident he dared not, though the man was so much intoxicated that he could have been easily mastered. So the driver lost eight passengers, for we all got out, in choosing to retain the *white* drunkard.

Last Summer a woman, whom I have known from a child, as in every respect a worthy citizen, and who owns her house and is a tax-payer, following the business of scrubbing houses among our "best families," called at my house on one of those well-remembered hot days. She complained of great over-exertion—having walked from the extreme upper part of the City, after a hard day's work, to Brooklyn, her place of residence—and when I asked her why she did not ride in the cars or omnibus, she said she did not like to do it, for "they made such a fuss about colored folks riding in them."

Now is it not a disgrace to us that a well-behaved, respectable woman should be excluded from public conveyances, while a drunkard, because he is white, may insult a stage full of passengers with impunity!

New-York, May 29, 1855. JUSTICE.

Cricket.

The Philadelphia Club commenced their season last week, at Camden. A friendly match between the members was played for a bat, which was awarded to Mr. Richardson. There was some good play on both sides, and the play resulted as follows:

MR. SENIOR'S SIDE.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Senior b. Collis	5	c. Johnson b. L. Wister	5
Sergeant c and b. Bradshaw	6	b. Bradshaw	3
Barlow c. W. Wister, b. L. Wister	9	c. Johnson b. Bradshaw	13
Blight c. Johnson, b. Bradshaw	10	c. L. Wister b. Kuhn	10
Downing b. Collis	1	b. Collis	0
Samuel B. Goddard	1	b. Bradshaw	3
Fisher c. England, b. Collis	2	c. Johnson b. Bradshaw	5
Atwood b. Goddard	0	Run out	0
Ogilby b. Goddard	0	Not out	6
Hunt b. Goddard	0	b. Collis	4
Macomb, not out	1	c. Johnson b. Bradshaw	0
Hill b. Goddard	0	c. and b. W. Wister	1
Wide balls	14	Wide balls	15
Byes	1	Byes	2
Total	50	Total	66

MR. BRADSHAW'S SIDE.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
W. Wister, run out	5	b. Sergeant	1
Bradshaw b. Senior	3	b. Senior	3
England c. Senior, b. Sergeant	8	b. Senior	8
Collis b. Senior	2	c. Hill c. Senior	6
Richardson, leg before the wicket	20	b. Senior	8
Goddard b. Senior	1	c. and b. Downing	6
Shields b. Senior	0	Sgt. Senior b. Barlow	3
L. Wister b. Senior	2	b. Sergeant	3
Kuhn b. Senior	5	b. Sergeant	4
Hall b. Senior	5	b. Downing	3
Hanson c. Barlow, c. Sergeant	3	Not out	0
Johnson, not out	12	b. Senior	0
Wide balls	4	Wide balls	1
Byes	3	Byes	10
Leg Byes	2	Leg Byes	2
Total	101	Total	56

The Farmers' Club.

The weekly meeting of the American Institute Farmers' Club yesterday was well attended. Rev. Samuel White, of Staten Island, officiated as Chairman.

Mr. Meigs, the Secretary, called attention to three kinds of seeds received by the Club from Mr. McGowan, of India, by the hands of E. Richardson, Esq.; namely, pods and seeds of a soap plant—the pod being very saponaceous; seeds of the jatropha, producing an oil useful in the arts; seeds of the Po-Bo, a fruit tree, no mention of which is made in *Lindley's Vegetable Kingdom*; also to [illegible] prepared by T. Glover, Esq., of the Patent Office. The plates are useful as exhibiting the formation of those minute insects that injure so largely the crops of almost all kinds.

The Secretary read also an extract relative to the Farmers' Clubs or Societies of England, Scotland and Ireland.

Solon Robinson read a letter addressed to the Club by a Westchester County farmer, who feels much indebted for useful information received through the published reports of the Club. The fowl disease known as "the gapes," and which proves so fatal to the broods all over the country, is caused, he says, by a knot of red worms, fixed in the crop, which, working upwards, causes suffocation. The best remedy for this disease, he thinks, is to feed the chicken with dry food—whole grains of corn or buckwheat being best for that purpose. He believed the most profitable fowl to be the "Leghorn." They lay more eggs and require less food than any other variety. They are a small bluish bird, with their combs lopped down quite on one side, and often hanging over their beak.

Mr. Robinson hoped the example of the Westchester County farmer would be imitated by others who could not attend the meetings of the Club. He hoped other practical farmers would send to the Club, in writing, their experience in agriculture, &c.

Prof. Mapes made a few remarks on plowing, and then the question for the day,

ROOTS, &c.

being called up, ex-Judge Van Wyck, thinking it afforded him an excellent opportunity to root out any prejudices that might be entertained against him, rose to make

A PERSONAL EXPLANATION

in reference to an attack made on him by Prof. Mapes at a previous meeting. He denounced the charges made against him, (which were published in the Times,) as base slanders.

Mr. Meigs—We can't allow this to go on, Sir. We want *facts*, Sir, not personal vituperation. This is not the place for personal assaults.

Mr. Van Wyck—*Then why did you permit that* scoundrel (pointing to Professor Mapes, who was sitting to the other end of the room,) and his sneaking tool there, (pointing to Solon Robinson) to abuse me?

Here considerable excitement ensued, several persons arose in their seats at once, and essayed to be heard. The reverend Chairman used his gavel lustily, and finally succeeded in attracting the attention of the excited Mr. Van Wyck, whom he called to order, adding that he respected his age.

Mr. Van Wyck—And I respect your calling, Sir; but I had been grossly abused and shamefully slandered. I want to vindicate myself from the foul aspersions of those—

The Chairman—But this meeting is not the place, my venerable friend, to engage in personal quarrels. Vindicate yourself after the adjournment. You must resume your seat.

And, with a good deal of reluctance, Mr. Van Wyck did resume his seat, and after all was again quiet, Dr. Waterbury read a long paper on the appointed subject for the evening's consideration.

Organ Exhibition.

On Monday evening quite a concourse of people assembled at the New Central Presbyterian Church in Broome-street, to attend the exhibition of a grand organ manufactured by Messrs. E. & G. G. Hook, of Boston, Mass. The instrument is of great compass, having two sets of keys, and two octaves of pedals. John Henry Wilcox and George Washburn Morgan presided at the organ, and are deserving much credit for their masterly performances.

Fires.

FIRE IN WATER-STREET.

The large brick building No. 263 Water-street, occupied by Hathway & Connor, as a manufactory of tinware, and by G. J. Whitfield & Co., plumbers, was discovered on fire in the upper part about 3 o'clock yesterday morning. The firemen succeeded in confining the flames to the third and fourth stories. The loss to Messrs. Hathway & Connor amounted to about $3,000, which is partly covered by insurance. Whitfield & Co.'s loss was not serious. The origin of the fire is not known.

FIRE IN MADISON-STREET.

A fire broke out in the basement of the grocery and dwelling corner of Madison and Pike streets, about 10 o'clock yesterday morning. But little damage was done. The fire is believed to have been the work of an incendiary.

A Policy Dealer Arrested.

Christopher Krohn, a German, was arrested yesterday by Officer De Brooks, of the Essex Market Police Court, charged with selling policy tickets at his office in Sheriff-street, between Houston and Rivington streets. The accused when arrested by the officer attempted, but unsuccessfully, to secrete himself between two feather beds. Krohn was committed by Justice Welsh to answer.

For the East End.

The steamer *Island Belle*, for Greenport and Sag Harbor, will change her hour of leaving New-York to 8 A. M., on Saturday, the 2d June. See advertisement.

Loafers in Church.

New-York, Tuesday, May 29, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Last Sabbath evening, while vespers, or evening prayers, were being celebrated, a herd of mock gentlemen sauntered along the aisle of St. Peter's Church, in Barclay-street, and, providing themselves with seats in a very conspicuous place, *lay down* and commenced chewing or sucking the ends of their canes, gaping around them with as little concern as if they were waiting for sherry cobblers, when suddenly the following dialogue commenced: "Say, Jen, what do you think about going to the Academy, Tuesday evening? [illegible], Davenport and Barney Williams are to be there." "Barney Williams, did you say?" "Yes." "No, sirree, if that Irishman is to be there—I can't bear Irishmen, no matter what profession. I actually hate them. Ma always told me there was no pleasure to be found where Irish were. Let's go, Bob, I have heard enough of Latin for one individual, for this day." They went on, à la [illegible] gait, through the church, to the satisfaction of all that were within hearing distance—say two or three pews on either side. This is but one of the many nuisances these *gentlemen* create at our churches. BEATITUDE.

Before First Marshal a large amount of business was transacted yesterday: John Hall, driver of public hack No. 28, had his license revoked for insulting a passenger, and several carmen and hack-drivers were fined for violations of Corporation ordinances. So, impudent drivers look out.

The *Baltic* will leave her wharf punctually at 12 o'clock to-day, D. V., as advertised. The tide and the time agree to make just that moment the one for casting off.

The Police Commissioners did not meet yesterday on account of the continued illness of Judge Stuart.

The steamship *Ericsson* has been placed on the Havre route, and is advertised to leave this port on the 16th of June next.

Rachel's Contract for the United States.

From the Paris Correspondent of the Courrier des Etats Unis.

M'lle Rachel is quite disposed to traverse the ocean as soon as the Minister of State has withdrawn his opposition to her doing so. In this hope she has had the contract prepared, which she is to sign with her brother, and which the latter has been kind enough to communicate to me. The following are the principal clauses of it:

M'lle Rachel binds herself to give, in fifteen months, two hundred representations in America, including the Island of Cuba, for the sum of 1,200,000 francs, or at the rate of 6,000 francs for each representation. She is to draw the sum each night out of the receipts, and her brother is to give her, before her departure from Paris, a cash security of 300,000 francs. M'lle Rachel and her father, whom she takes with her to watch over her interests, are to have all their traveling and hotel expenses paid. She is to have two *femmes de chambre*, and in each town a carriage with two horses placed gratuitously at her disposal. She is to be entitled to four benefits, each guaranteed at a minimum of 20,000 francs. She may, at the end of six months, break this contract by giving her brother a month's notice beforehand. If she executes to the end, the father is to be entitled to a third in the profits of the son, after three millions of receipts, and M'lle Rachel is to be entitled to half of said profits after four millions and a half of receipts, for she estimates that the amount once attained, her brother will have gained as much as her—that is to say, 1,200,000 francs. The expenses of the latter are, however, not to exceed on an average of 6,000 francs for each representation, for he will have to pay the whole *troupe* that accompanies his sister, as also the rent of the theatre where she plays.

If this enterprise of M'lle Rachel and her family is carried out it will form one of the most curious pages in the history of the drama and of industrial speculation. Barnum and Jenny Lind may then be regarded as a dethroned king and queen—two eclipsed stars.

A Sportsman's Heaven.

The *Knickerbocker* for June has the following:

"Observing in the papers of yesterday," writes our welcome correspondent "F.," "a notice of the death of J—— W——, I was reminded of the following authentic anecdote which is currently related of him: Some years since he was accosted by an acquaintance with, 'How do you get along?' 'Not very well; I've lost my wife; everything goes wrong; I want to die and go to Heaven, if I can get there.' 'What kind of place would you have Heaven to be?' asked his interrogator. 'Why, Sir,' said W——, who was a good sportsman, 'I would have it a boundless prairie, with an eternal September; and I'd have with me an everlasting gun and a never-dying dog!' He had Campbell's Indian idea, that 'his faithful dog should bear him company.'"

Burglar Arrested.

A sailor named Brown, having half a dozen shoes, was arrested yesterday morning early, as he was walking up City Hall place with a bundle under his arm, on suspicion of having committed a robbery. He was taken to the Sixth Ward Station house and locked up for a couple of hours. The property, which consisted of cassimere cloths, pants, boots, &c., was identified by the owner, Mr. Dyer, the keeper of a small variety store, whose place had been broken into that morning. The accused was committed to answer.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—Tuesday.

United States District Court.—Nos. 28, 42, 14, 49, 56, 55, 66, 72, 67, 68, 69, 686.

Supreme Court—*General Term*—Nos. 52, 25, 236, 66, 86, 10, 33, 49, 77, 98, 5, 62, 14, 100, 101.

Supreme Court—*Circuit*—Nos. 22, 48, 35, 236, 95, 96, 10, 33, 49, 77, 98, 5, 62, 14, 101, 50, 60, 97.

Superior Court.—Nos. 175, 245, 95, 10, 617, 778, 777, 395, 72, 119, 706, 476, 422, 465, 918, 360, 235, 406, 904, 444, 680, 526, 886, 930 to 936, 954 to 963, 543, 194.

Common Pleas.—Adjourned to Saturday.

Important Decisions in Equity and Admiralty.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—May 29.

Before Judge Nelson.

James G. Wilson and William Van Hook vs. John B. Church and James W. Ogden.—We have already given a short notice of the questions involved in this suit, but the importance of the case seems to warrant a more extended one, now that it is disposed of by the verdict of the Jury.

The suit is a suit in equity, and comes up for trial this time on feigned issues ordered by the Court. The plaintiffs are the assignees of the patent for the Woodworth planing machine. The defendants are licensees of the owners of the patent for the Norcross planing machine.

A previous suit was brought in Massachusetts between the same interests, but only for infringement of the patent for planing; and the Circuit Court sitting in equity in that suit, dismissed the complainant's bill "*on the ground that the defendant's machine does not infringe the Woodworth patent.*" An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court at Washington, and the decree of the Circuit Court was affirmed.

The present suit was then commenced, alleging infringements both of the patent for planing and of that for tonguing and grooving. On the application of the complainants, it was "ordered by the Court, that an issue at law be framed in this cause, and be tried at the term of this Court to sit in April next, or at such other time as may then be appointed by the Court, to ascertain and determine whether the machines in the pleadings mentioned, constructed, used or sold by the defendants, are an infringement of the rights of the plaintiffs under the patent granted to William Woodworth, and its renewal or extension, as in the bill of complaint specified and claimed."

The issues were afterwards settled by the Court, and it was ordered that the five following questions should be determined by the verdict of the jury:

1. Whether, since the 27th day of December, 1849, the defendants have used or operated, or caused to be used or operated, within that part of the City of New-York specified in the instrument in writing referred to in the bill, executed by the plaintiff Wilson to the plaintiff Van Hook, and bearing date April 2, 1848, any machine in planing boards or plank, and, if so, how many machines?

2. Whether any such machine, and, if so, how many of such machines, is or are an infringement of the rights of the plaintiffs under the re-issued Letters Patent of the United States, granted to William W. Woodworth, administrator of William Woodworth, deceased, on the 8th day of July, 1845, for 28 years from the 27th day of December, 1828, for a new and useful improvement in machines for planing, tonguing and grooving and dressing boards, &c.?

3. Whether any such machine, and, if so, how many of such machines, is or are what is called the Norcross planing machine, and is or are constructed in accordance with the Letters Patent referred to in the answer, granted to Nicholas G. Norcross on the 18th of February, 1850.

4. Whether, since the 27th of December, 1849, the defendants have used or operated, or caused to be used or operated, within that part of the City of New-York before specified, any machine in tonguing and grooving boards or plank, and, if so, how many machines?

5. Whether any such machine, and, if so, how many of such machines, is or are an infringement of the rights of the plaintiffs under the said reissued letters patent?

It was conceded that the first two of these issues relate to the planer alone, and the rest to the tonguer and groover alone. The first, third and fourth issues were agreed upon between the parties, leaving it for the Jury to decide only whether Norcross' Planer was an infringement upon the Woodworth Patent, and whether the tonguer and groover was an infringement of it.

The case came on for trial on Tuesday last. Judge Nelson restricted the number of experts to be examined on either side to two, and limited the range of inquiry very closely, even excluding testimony as to what was the state of the arts previous to the issuing of the Woodworth Patent.

The testimony was closed on Thursday, and the case was summed up on Friday and Saturday by Mr. Stoughton for the defendants, and Mr. Keller for the plaintiffs. The charge of the Judge was not given until this morning, owing to his being unwell yesterday. It occupied about an hour, and the Jury went out about 11 o'clock. At 3 P. M. they returned into Court, bringing in a verdict for the defendants on the second issue, but on the fifth, finding that the defendants infringed the Woodworth Patent by using a cutter, which they then exhibited and which was filed, and not otherwise. This verdict is absolute in favor of the defendants as far as concerns the planer, and with reference to the tonguer and groover it would seem to be also in their favor so far as the principle is concerned, as we understand that this cutter is used only for "jointing the shoulders," or smoothing the edges of the boards after the grooves are made, and not for grooving them.

For plaintiffs, Mr. Keller and Mr. Blatchford; for defendants, Mr. Stoughton, Mr. Giles, of Boston, Mr. White, and Mr. Harrington.

APPEAL IN ADMIRALTY—SALE OF CARGO BY MASTER—SALVAGE.

The following decision was also rendered by Judge Nelson, this morning, in a case which was argued before him on appeal, in September, 1853.

John H. Jones and Others, libelants and appellants, vs. Cargo &c. of the Ship Richmond.—Post & Sherry, and N. & G. Howell, Claimants.

Nelson, J.—This libel was filed in the Court below to recover the value or proceeds of several hundred barrels of whale and sperm oil, and a large quantity of whalebone. The ship *Richmond*, a whaling vessel from Cold Spring, Long Island, engaged in the whale-fisheries in the North Pacific Ocean, among other American vessels, in the Summer of 1849, in the pursuit of whales, penetrated Behring's Straits, and passed into the Arctic Seas; and after being nearly filled, having between three and four thousand barrels of oil on board, and a corresponding quantity of bone, and about preparing to return home, she ran in a dense fog, upon a reef of rocks on the Asiatic coast, from which the hands were unable to extricate her, and where she bilged, and became fast to the rocks. The officers and crew fled to the shore in the boats, carrying with them the necessary provisions and means of shelter. The coast was uninhabited except by savages, but who were friendly, and assisted them in their distress. The ship was abandoned as a wreck, and the crew remained waiting only for an opportunity to be taken off the coast by some of the whaling vessels that were still engaged in taking whales in the Straits. This was on the 2d of August, 1849.

The first vessel that appeared in sight was the *Elizabeth Frith*, of Sag Harbor, belonging to Post and Sherry and other claimants in this case. Another was the *Panama*, of the same place, belonging to N. & G. Howell and others, also claimants, and a third the *Junior*. The Captain of the *Richmond* proposed to the masters of these vessels to complete their cargo at once with the oil and bone out of his vessel, which was still lying upon the rocks, so that they might start immediately on their home voyage, and take with them his crew. This was objected to by the master of the *Elizabeth Frith*, suggesting at the same time, that the Captain had no right to give away the oil; and proposed that the oil and bone should be put up for sale at auction, and be struck off to the highest bidders. This was agreed to by the Captain, and notices of the sale were posted in the several ships accordingly for the next day. It was arranged between the three masters, of the *Elizabeth Frith*, the *Panama* and the *Junior*, previous to the sale, that the master of the *Frith* should have the first bid upon the oil at one dollar per barrel, for such quantity as was necessary to fill his ship; and the other two should each bid seventy-five cents per barrel for such quantity as they might require to fill their ships. The Captain of the *Richmond* had agreed that a purchase of the oil should include a corresponding proportion of whalebone, which proportion appears to be well understood among those engaged in the whale fisheries.

On the day of sale the master of the *E. Frith* bid $1 per barrel, and took out of the ship some 600 barrels of oil and with it about 6000 pounds of whalebone, and the master of the *Panama* bid 75 cents per barrel and took out about the same quantity of oil and some 3,000 pounds of bone. The precise quantity of either is not very clear from the evidence. The master of the *Junior* bid 75 cents per barrel, and took about one thousand barrels of oil, the quantity of whalebone not stated, nor is it material, as this portion of the oil and bone is not in controversy in this suit.

The 1,200 barrels of oil and 9,000 pounds of whalebone in controversy here, if that is the quantity received by the *E. Frith* and *Panama*, brought at the sale the sum of $1,800. It is claimed by the libelants that after its arrival in the market of New-York the value exceeded $30,000.

The principal question arising out of the above facts is, whether or not the sale by the master, under the circumstances stated, passed a valid title in the property to the purchasers? If it did not, then the title remains in the original owners, subject to a lien for a proper compensation by way of salvage to the respondents for services rendered in saving the property.

The late Judge Judson before whom the case was heard in the District Court, held the sale to be valid and decreed in favor of the respondents.

The power of the master to sell the cargo under the circumstances of the impending peril is not to be doubted. The ship was liable, upon the happening of the first storm, to go to pieces on the rocks, and the cargo to the bottom of the sea. But then, in order to justify a sale, even in case of a vessel in distress, there must be some market in which the articles may be sold; some place where there is a demand for them; and where there is at least some reasonable chance for competition among the purchasers. A sale upon a desolate coast, where there is no market and no demand, except that of the salvor present, would be, in effect, but fixing between him and the master the amount of salvage. It would be a sale altogether at the mercy of the purchaser.

It may be said that even the small amount obtained upon a sale in this case by the master, is better for the interest of the owner, than to have abandoned the property altogether in its then desperate condition. But this argument would go to justify a sale to the salvor in every instance of property in an impending perilous condition. The law wisely forbids these contracts, deeming the rights of the owners and the general interests of commerce, better promoted by requiring the saving vessel to trust for compensation to salvage service to be allowed by the courts. This mode of compensation has been found to furnish a sufficient encouragement for making all proper and reasonable exertions and sacrifices to save the property, while at the same time it guards the owner against any undue advantage being taken of its necessitous condition.

We are inclined to think, as at present advised, that a sale by the master of cargo in distress, and even confessedly, in a case of extreme necessity, to be justified, must have been made at a place where there was some market, or demand for the article, or, at least, under circumstances where there was some chance for competition in the purchase. Without this state of things it seems to me to be better to leave it to be saved, if at all, by the exertions of the masters and crew of the vessel, or by the salvor, for salvage compensation. A sale without a market, and without bidders in the sense of auction sales, if it could be made at all, would, of necessity, be in most cases a matter of form—the price depending upon the will of the purchaser—and practically, very little if anything different from a sale to the salvor himself.

But, independently of this general view of the question, *we are satisfied that this sale upon its own circumstances* cannot be upheld. It was a matter in which the captain of the *Richmond* was entirely passive, the whole thing having been dictated and arranged by the *masters of the other vessels*, who became the purchasers. *Even the price to be bid for the oil was arranged* between them previous to sale, and the article struck off to each accordingly. If they had found the property as derelict upon the sea, and had gone through *the formality of putting it up at auction with a view to* a purchase before taking it into their possession, there would have been as much reality in the sale as the one in question under the attending circumstances. The captain of the *Richmond* was in feeble health, and *broken in spirits; he died a short time afterwards* on the passage to the Sandwich Islands. He despaired of saving anything from the wreck, regarding the whole as totally lost, and was chiefly solicitous in providing a passage home or to those Islands for himself and crew. Hence the proposal to the first vessels that came within reach of the wreck to complete their cargoes out of the oil and whalebone on board and start immediately on their return.

We cannot agree, therefore, with the Court below that this sale was valid, and passed the property in question to the respondents.

Then as to the allowance of salvage. The principal difficulty is, in fixing satisfactorily to the mind the proper amount. No extraordinary exertions or hazards were required to save the property. The weather was comparatively favorable, and access to the wreck not difficult; no great delay in getting out the oil and bone; no deviation—of the salving vessels, or risk of insurance.

The property, however, was derelict, and in the most desperate condition, the vessel liable at almost any moment to be broken up among the rocks. She lay on a barbarous coast, some five thousand miles from the Sandwich Islands, the nearest civilized settlement.

The salving vessels were in seas where the whale somewhat abounded, and might possibly have caught a sufficient number to fill them before the close of the fishing season, which was near. And although no great or meritorious exertions were required, or hazards encountered in saving the property, yet under the peculiar circumstances of this case, we think public policy as well as private interests connected with navigation and commerce dictates a liberal compensation—one that will hold out to the salvors a proper reward for rescuing property on a remote coast, and in the condition of that of the *Richmond*. Humanity also requires that every possible encouragement in the way of liberal compensation should be given, in order to induce a prompt and efficient assistance. We are inclined, therefore, to adopt what is, in a general sense, is regarded as the highest rate of salvage, and allow a moiety of the net proceeds in the New-York market, to which the articles were brought by the salvors. Unless the parties agree to the apportionment upon the principle stated, the case will be referred to the Clerk to take proofs and make the necessary estimates, and report to the Court.

Decree below reversed.

For libelants, Mr. Lord and Messrs. Moore & McDaniel. For claimants, Mr. O'Conor and Messrs. Stevens & Harris.

Importance to Special Partners.

MARINE COURT.

Renard and others vs. George P. Lord and others.

This was a proceeding which, in its results, if the *action of this Court should be affirmed by the Court above*, will prove of considerable importance to special partners. The plaintiffs claimed to recover on a note made by Lord & Brown for $435. It appeared that the firm of Lord & Brown was called into commercial existence under the Act of Limited Partnership, Abel R. Marks contributing $20,000 as special partner. Business was commenced by the firm on New-Year's Day, 1851, and continued up to the 14th August, 1854, when a dissolution is said to have taken place, Marks selling out his interest to Lord & Brown, and taking [illegible] notes at long dates, viz.: twelve, eighteen and twenty-four months. Prior to this settlement and sale, it was stated that the special partner had received [illegible] and interest advanced, about $16,000, or upwards. The note on which this action is founded, was made during the existence of the partnership. In the Fall of 1854, Lord & Brown failed, and the question now raised whether the special partner can be made liable for the debts of the firm. On this point Mr. C. Bainbridge Smith held that the sale by Marks to Lord & Brown was an actual change in the name of the concern, and alteration of the capital stock, as would in judgment of law amount to a violation of the statute, and change the character of the partnership from special to general, thus making Marks liable with the others. Messrs. Benedict appeared for Marks, and contended that after the sale and dissolution, the defendant was absolved from any liability. The case was important to him, as there were other notes out of a similar character to the amount of $75,000, and other claims to the amount of $100,000. The Court held that Marks was a general partner, and gave a judgment for the full amount claimed with interest.

LONG ISLAND.

The Thomas Hunt Botanical Garden, Brooklyn.

A Committee from the Trustees of this [illegible] visited the grounds presented by Thomas Hunt, [illegible] on Monday, and set a gang of men at work clearing ground, and to commence the erection of suitable buildings preparatory to celebrating its initiation on the 4th of July next. The spot donated by Mr. Hunt for this purpose consists of about sixteen acres slightly located on Fifth-avenue and Fifty-seventh-street, extending back to the City lines. The opening of this garden on the 4th of July will be an event of no little importance in the history of Brooklyn.

Nearly the whole of the capital stock has been subscribed for, and the trustees are proceeding with the enterprise with commendable diligence.

Meeting of Census Marshals.

A meeting of the Census Marshals appointed for Brooklyn, was held Monday evening at Justice Smith's Court Room. At 8 o'clock the meeting was organized, by appointing Dr. Blackmore, of the Sixth Ward, Chairman, and Mr J. P. Carey, of the First Ward, Secretary. The law requiring the Marshals to complete their duties by the 1st of July, it was considered that the time was too short, and a proposition to make an effort to have the time extended to the middle of July, was carried. A Committee of three was appointed to notify absent Marshals to attend a meeting to be held on Thursday evening next, to which time the meeting adjourned.

Private Watchman Drowned.

A private watchman, named Samuel Clenham, fell into the dock at the foot of Jay-street, Brooklyn, late on Monday night, and was drowned. The Police of the Second District heard his cries for assistance, and, on going to the spot, met a woman known as "Philadelphia Liz," and from some circumstances it was supposed that she had pushed Clenham into the dock. On being brought before Justice Smith, yesterday, no offence was proved against her, and she was discharged.

Gas.

The Williamsburg Gas-Light Company have entered into contract with the city of Brooklyn to supply the eastern section of that city with gas for ten years—during the first five at the rate of $2.50 per thousand feet.

Accident.

A ship carpenter named Shales, employed on a vessel in the Brooklyn Navy-Yard, met with a serious accident on Monday. He fell from a scaffolding, by which he had one leg broken and was otherwise severely injured.

Changing Front.

A large three-story brick house at the corner of Atlantic and Clinton streets, Brooklyn, is being turned round so as to face in a different direction than when built. This is the first attempt to move a brick building in this city.

NEW-JERSEY.

Hoboken—Its Perils and Means of Safety.

An interesting discourse on the above subject, was delivered on Sunday evening in the meeting-house of the First Baptist Church, Hoboken, by the pastor, Rev. A. S. Patton. The reverend gentleman took his text from Isa. xxi.: 11, 12—"Watchman, what of the night? The watchman said, the morning cometh and also the night." The preacher proceeded to point out some of the peculiar forms of danger—to which as a community the citizens of Hoboken were exposed. Among these were, 1st. Proximity to a great City with its various and sinful sides of influence; 2d. The alarming prevalence of Sabbath desecration; 3d. Neglect of the sanctuary; 4th. An ignorant prejudice cherished by many among them against Christianity itself; 5th. Intemperance.

From this view of the perils which threaten the City, the preacher passed to notice, secondly, the means of its safety. These he discussed under two general heads, the Authority of Law and the Influence of Religion. There are many evils in the community, said the speaker, that can only be effectually removed by civil coercion, enforced by the power of a vigilant and uncompromising executive. But our dependence for the suppression of vice in our midst, and the promotion of social happiness and moral health is not alone in the vigilance and strength of the law. There are other evils that can only be reached by the regenerating influence of religion. In the light of what has been said, we see our danger; let us duly consider, then, and energetically apply the remedies.

Burglaries in Jersey City.

On Saturday night the residence of George Gavi, in South Third-street, was entered and a gold watch, a quantity of jewelry and other articles carried away.

The house of Daniel Bremond, in Grove-street, near Pavonia-avenue, was entered the same night, and robbed of a quantity of silver ware and clothing.

The harness store of B. A. Randall, in Montgomery, was robbed on Sunday night of a quantity of harness and silver mountings for harness.

The dwelling of E. C. Bramhall, at Claremont, two miles from Jersey City, was entered on Friday night *last, but the thief was frightened away in consequence* of having disturbed the family, and carried nothing with him.

The Virginia Election.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

Washington, Sunday, May 27.

The Virginia Election appears to have absorbed as much of public interest, everywhere, as any one that *has occurred for some time*. It was looked upon as likely to settle the question of the ascendancy of the Know-Nothing party over Whigs, Democrats, and all other parties. It was a test, too, of the nationality of the party—for if the South took it up, it would become a national, as distinguished from a sectional, organization. The success of the new Order in Virginia would have given it a prestige that would tell both at the South and in the North, and perhaps have controlled the next Presidential election.

I presume it is well understood that the Democratic ticket for Governor and for Congress has prevailed by a decided majority. Mr. Wise authorized his friends yesterday to state that his majority was, according to the returns and their estimates, about ten thousand. The Virginia democracy stands unshaken. Virginia is the only State in the Union that has any decided political character. All the others have been the subject of frequent political changes. Virginia has stood firmly and steadily on the democratic side from the period of the political revolution in 1800 till this hour. It was one of the dicta of John Randolph that none of the Eastern States had any political character except Connecticut. But that State, very soon after that remark, [illegible] turned a somerset and cast off her federalism and her steadfastness together, and has been shifting ever since. As to all the other Northern States, they are by turns subject to Whiggery, democracy, anti-slavery, Native-Americanism, Free-Soilism, Abolitionism, [illegible] rum parties, and Know-Nothingism.

At the late election in Virginia it will prove that the Whigs did not unite cordially and unitedly with the Know-Nothings. Many of them held back from the polls, and many voted for Mr. Wise. Whether his election is due to their defection is yet to be ascertained.

The reelection of Judge Bayly will be a gratification to the whole country. It is not to be doubted that the country is, in a considerable degree, indebted to his discreet and wise course, as the Chairman of the Committee of Foreign Relations, for the present favorable condition of our relations with foreign powers.

It is a matter for congratulation that the Virginia delegation, which was second to none in point of ability and usefulness, in the last Congress, will give us the benefit of their experience in the next Congress.

The next political movement of general interest will be the meeting of the National Council of the Know-Nothings in Philadelphia. They will frame, or attempt to frame, as is supposed, a political platform, on a national basis. ION.

Two ladies of elegant and quiet deportment are attending the surgical operations in London, preparatory to going to the Crimea to assist Miss Nightingale, who has been attacked with fever. [illegible] £1,200 per annum as a matron of the hospital.—*London Lancet.*

Col. William Polk, of Tennessee, has withdrawn his name from the list of aspirants for a seat in Congress, stating that he would not interfere with the harmony of the Democratic Organization, [illegible] in the way of the success of its nominee.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 30, 1855.

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The Virginia Election.

There is something very irrational and [illegible], it strikes us, in the tremendous [rejoicings] which, it seems, the Democratic party are having over the result of the election in Virginia. We do not quite comprehend the cause of this exultation. It would seem that the old line Democracy must have considered their party as good as gone, and [illegible] gone with joy as they exclaim—"We still live!" They evidently looked upon themselves, in the language of BILL PARSON, as "goners." They could not pay a more striking compliment to the Know-Nothings, nor evince their dread of the power of [illegible] in a more decided manner, than by going off into such a state of exultant hilarity on discovering that they were not absolutely exterminated.

What did they expect?

Did the Administration, and the Democrats generally, imagine that the State of Virginia, with its fifteen thousand majority, its seventy years of unshaken fidelity to the party, its superstitious reverence for the mere name to which it has always proved faithful, its thorough-paced conservatism, and with one of the most popular men in the State for a candidate, was suddenly to be routed by a new party which had not even publicly avowed its principles, on the first contest? It seems so. And the rejoicings and congratulations on Mr. WISE's election by an actually diminished majority show that the Democracy either [illegible] themselves on the verge of ruin, or greatly overrated the strength of their opponents. After all, parties do not appear to have essentially changed in Virginia. Mr PRESTON, the Naval Secretary of General TAYLOR, declared, in his speech at Lynchburg, that the Whig party was dead in Virginia, yet there seems to be precisely the same amount of opposition to the Democrats that there ever was, let it take what name it may. If the Whig party is dead in Virginia, another very active party, of about the same number, has stepped into the shoes of the defunct.

If the Know-Nothings had defeated WISE, they would have had good cause for rejoicing, for it would have been a victory without a precedent, but the election of WISE can hardly be denominated a triumph;—it is simply a case of succession, like that of VICTORIA when she succeeded her uncle. WISE was only an heir apparent, who succeeded to the throne on the death of his predecessor.

The Bright Spot in the Eastern War.

In the whole period of the Eastern War, there is but one point which can be regarded with entire satisfaction, and that is—the *Turkish army.*

We mention this with the more satisfaction, because it is not yet a year since both friends and enemies spoke of this army in a tone of doubt and depreciation. Russia, with contemptuous pride, prepared herself to take possession of the property of the "sick man." The Western Powers also, with slighting pity, acted as if the only thing to be done were to prop up his sinking strength a little, and the whole world looked upon it as a settled point, that the Russian army was of a capacity to gulp down the Turkish like half a dozen oysters.

A year is passed by, and at the present time, none stands in a more advantageous light in the whole history of the war than the Turkish army. From the first victorious combat at Oltenitza, to the last triumph over the Russians at Eupatoria, not a single warlike encounter has taken place in Europe between the Russians and Turks in which the latter have been beaten; and in no case has it happened that any victory of the Turks has been at a cost so great as to cause them serious damage.

In fact, the Russians have come off until now, second best in every encounter with their opponents. The French and English have repeatedly beaten them, in a manner which is scarcely surpassed by any combats in history. No day of battle, as yet, has ended with any victory for the Russians worth naming, and the continual shifting of their commanders is a striking indication that this condition of things is well understood in St. Petersburg. But the armies of England and France are also poorly commanded; not one of the chiefs in command has hitherto covered himself with honor, and even St. ARNAUD, the victor of the Alma, whose bold heroism cannot be denied, gave no proof thereby of any real talent as a commanding general.

In truth, no one in the whole history of the war has proved himself so worthy, in the eyes of friends and enemies, as OMER PACHA, upon whom the Generals and Marshals look down so proudly, because he is only the chief of the Turkish army. To this it is indeed objected, that the Turks have not yet given battle in the field, and that they only announce their strength by their defence of fortresses; and also, that on the day of the battle of Balaklava they gave up their position too soon. There is some foundation in all this; but it does not in fact dim their renown, nor the well established fame of their victory.

The Turkish army is small in number—is, besides, not so well armed as the Russian—and may thus, in reality, not be so effective in the open field as it might be. This, however, does not diminish its merits, if it is only so commanded that its strength as well as its weakness may be rightly judged. In the art of war, the overstraining of strength, the overrating of capacity, is one of the most fatal mistakes—and the moderate, wise-reckoning upon, and employment of his own strength, one of the most important and just aims of a commander. If OMER PACHA knows what he may rely upon his army to perform, and what he may not; if he perceives with accuracy the weakness and strength upon his own side; if he uses his opportunities aright, resists temptations to win adventurous fame, and avoids—as he has hitherto done—bringing his army into a position where they are uncertain of victory—all this speaks greatly in favor of this army, and still more of its *commander.*

But at Balaklava it is now acknowledged that such an advanced position was unjustifiably given to a small division of the Turks; that they were forced to regard themselves as a forlorn hope, and the blame must fall upon the leaders of the allied armies, who upon this, as on many other occasions, acted most unwarrantably. The English cavalry, who with unrivaled bravery sought to make good this mistake, suffered for it more severely than the Turks, who were accused unjustly of cowardice.

When we consider the long line of Russian Generals, who have since the beginning of this war fallen either in battle or in the favor of the Emperor; when we count how many, from RUDIGER to MENSCHIKOFF, will no longer play a part in it; when we see that GORTSCHAKOFF is now at the head of the Russian army, and has not yet won for himself any fame; when we further reflect that the Commanders of the allied armies are upon the point of being set aside, in order to give place to new men; when we bear in mind that LOUIS NAPOLEON is himself going, or was willing to go, to the Crimea to see what he can do, and remember that although he is personally brave, he has as yet had no opportunity to show his courage as a Commander-in-Chief; and when, finally, we do not forget that the really experienced French Generals—those who distinguished themselves in Africa—are at present far from the scene of victory, it will be seen that OMER PACHA remains the only man who is in his right place, and who, if he does not perform feats of adventurous bravery, yet offers a better prospect for solid and valuable performance than all the other experienced and inexperienced candidates for warlike fame.

True, it is possible that ere the close of the war OMER PACHA's star may be upon the wane, bedimmed by the fame of some genius who shall be brought to light upon the field of battle. It is possible that, at the end of the war, that name will be forgotten, which at its beginning was that of the man who was the best suited to his place; but at present we must not overlook his merits or seek to diminish his fame, and must confess, that until now OMER PACHA and his army present the only point in this war upon which the eye can rest with unqualified satisfaction.

A Million Sterling.

Englishmen appear to regard their national debt as something to be proud of, and they boast of its almost inconceivable magnitude as Dogberry did of his losses. As showing the credit of John Bull, the entire faith in his integrity, and his ability to pay any debt he may find it convenient to contract, the national debt is truly a monument of national grandeur to which a subject of Queen VICTORIA may point with pride. "Was ever a poet so trusted before!" exclaimed Doctor JOHNSON, on examining the debts of GOLDSMITH, after the decease of that improvident man of genius, and we may say of England the same. Was ever a nation so trusted before! It seems to be one of the expedients of all English conservative writers of Great Britain to keep the subject of the national debt constantly before the eyes of the people, so that by familiarizing them with its fearful magnitude it may lose something of its terms. The London *Times* has lately made an attempt to present the subject to the eyes of John Bull in a manner that will enable him, in some degree, to have a realizing sense of his pecuniary obligations, and has adopted that style of illustration which astronomers use in attempting to convey to ordinary imaginations an idea of sidereal distances. The *Times* does this in a most ingenious manner by first attempting to fill the mind with a sense of the magnificence and magnitude of a million sterling; and then by multiplying this accumulation of almost incomprehensible value to the extent of only one year's extra expenditure on account of the Crimea.

There is a citizen of New-York whose income is said to exceed a million and a quarter of dollars, and we speak of such vast sums with a good deal of glibness; yet, we imagine, there are very few people who have given themselves the trouble of considering how large an aggregate of human labor and property is represented by that word million, whether of dollars or pounds sterling.

The *Times* happily takes for an illustration the late collections in behalf of the Patriotic Fund, one of the most remarkable voluntary contributions of modern times, which was made up of most liberal free-will offerings from every town, village, and hamlet in the British Islands. To gather in all that was possible, tenable appeals were made to the feelings and patriotic pride of every Briton in every part of the world; all public bodies, great corporations, churches, chapels, theatres, commercial firms, classes, communities, trades, all imposed a voluntary tax upon themselves, and the whole kingdom was divided into committees and sub-committees, sermons were preached, concerts given, and the whole machinery of voluntary taxation was complete and set in active operation. Contributions poured in from all parts of the world. Canada, California, Australia, China, India, the United States, and South America, all sent in their large and liberal donations. In the last two lists of subscriptions, there were the names contributed from New-Zealand, Bermuda, Hayti, Calcutta, the King of Oude, the Six Nations, from Tabur, Trieste, Bucharest, and Tunis. Such an immense contribution of funds from so many different parts of the earth, and so many classes, never took place before, and yet the entire receipts did but just exceed a million in amount. So different is it to amass a million, of which we speak so lightly.

"Compare now," says the *Times*, "the formal demands of war, the obligations conferred upon us by necessity, with this produce of self-taxation." The comparison is rather astonishing, we should say, even to John Bull, and we rather wonder that the *Times* should think the desire for peace among British statesmen "unreasonable and unaccountable;" nor is it any wonder that the national debt should be a subject of uneasiness and perplexity.

"The interest upon this debt," says the *Times*, "is so large that it baffles anything like substantial reduction in our expenditure, and leaves scarcely any ground for financiers to operate upon. It amounts to more than four times the sum required for the whole civil service of the country together; and even at this moment, after all our war augmentations, is half as large again as any single item in the list of estimated disbursements. The navy only costs us about sixteen millions and a half; but the funded and unfunded debt costs us very nearly twenty-eight millions. Suppose, then, we were to announce to our readers that the national debt had been *doubled*, what would be thought of such an event? Yet we might make an equivalent assertion with all but literal truth, and indeed fall short of the truth, by going back as far only as 1853 for the period of comparison. In that year our whole expenditure, including upwards of £27,000,000 for interest on the debt, was but little over £51,000,000. For the ensuing year, according to Sir C. LEWIS' estimate, it will be £86,339,000, showing a difference of more than £35,000,000 against us, and representing a greater addition to our burdens than if we had to pay the interest on the national debt twice over."

The Difference Between Art in America and Art in Europe.

There are no differences of a Constitutional nature so essentially different in England and the United States as the manner in which art and artists are treated in the two countries. There is an Academy for the encouragement of the arts of design in London, and there is a similar one in New-York. That in London is called the Royal Academy, while our's is called the National, though there is nothing national about it, it being nothing more than a private Association of painters, who have a yearly exhibition of pictures. Neither the Nation, State nor City has ever acknowledged the existence of an Academy, that we are aware of; nor do the members of it enjoy any exclusive privilege, or derive any particular honor from writing N. A. at the end of their names in a catalogue of exhibitors. Whatever they do for art is from a pure love of the calling, and art does but little for them by way of stimulus to exertion. They have their annual picture shows, which attract but little attention, and they sometimes give a collation of confectionery, oysters and champagne the day before the opening, at which the friends of the Academicians are invited, and Editors of papers are complimented by being included among the guests. But the papers pay little attention to the show, and it is only now and then that some very young, fresh, and enthusiastic disciple of the editorial profession thinks it worth his while to write a critical notice of the works exhibited. The artist who has toiled a twelvemonth in his lonely studio to produce a work which shall astonish the world and bring him orders to compensate him for years of study and privation, has the mortification to find himself entirely overlooked, neglected and uncared for, and his glorious work is returned to him after the Exhibition is closed, to remain forever after unseen but by the chance visitors of his studio.

But, how different is the case of the artist in London, where royalty lends its countenance to his exertions; where the men of wealth and station, of genius and rank, make it a point to patronize him, and at least to criticise his work if they do not purchase it.

The day after the opening of the Annual Exhibition of the Royal Academy in London, every paper, from the *Times* downward, makes it a point to publish a review of all the works exhibited, which are at all deserving of notice.

But it is on the opening night, when the Academicians permit the *élite* of the aristocracy to sup at their rooms in their company, and in the presence of the pictures to be exhibited, that the R. A.'s are in their glory, and feel the conscious triumph of the position to which they have attained.

At the recent opening of the Royal Academy on the 7th of this month, there appears to have been an unusual degree of brilliancy attending the event. The guests on the occasion amounted to one hundred and eighty gentlemen, including the most exalted in rank, political influence, wealth and genius. There were Dukes, Marquises, Earls, Viscounts, Barons, Baronets and Knights, Bishops, Admirals, Generals, Bankers, Statesmen, and Foreign Ambassadors, among whom was our own Minister, Mr. BUCHANAN, who replied to the toast to the Diplomatic Corps, and very naively confessed that the English art which he best understood was the noble art of dining.

The London *Times*, in describing the event, says:

"It is a novel sensation to find oneself dining in a noble apartment filled to the ceiling with paintings fresh from the easel of the artist and resplendent with gold and color; but when the company rise to drink the toast of 'the Queen,' hundreds of gas jets around the ceiling suddenly start into flame, and astonish and bewilder the guests with the dazzling splendor of the scene. At first the eyes ache with the excess of light, for the bright reflection of so many newly-gilded frames, although it produces a gorgeous effect, is somewhat overpowering. But the visitor is soon enabled to enjoy the perfect feast of color that presents itself in every part of the room, and the evening is felt to be too short to allow him to study as it deserves the unexpected and beautiful effects which are developed in the tone and color of many of the pictures by the illumination of the apartment."

Such hilarious and brilliant scenes as this are unknown to our artists, who cannot console themselves with the reflection that, if they have no Court in whose patronage they can bask, they have the more gratifying patronage of the people—their equals. The people are but indifferent patrons of art.

It is mentioned that the picture of a young artist named LEIGHTON, hitherto wholly unknown, had been purchased by the Queen at £600. We question if pictures to the amount of one-third of that sum were sold out of the late Exhibition of our own Academy which has just closed.

Besides the account of the Royal Academy Dinner, the *Times* devotes more than two entire columns of criticism to the pictures exhibited. And when we exhibit a similar interest in Art in this country, we shall probably no longer be sending a million or two of specie by every weekly steamer to pay for the art-manufactures which we import from Europe.

Sir Robert Inglis.

It is strange, and almost ominous, to watch how, one upon another, all the old trees of England are falling. But last week the old beadle at the Burlington Arcade—a favorite with the many American travelers who stop at the Queen's, in Cork-street—went the way of all beadlehood. This week we have to record the death of another kind old thing, Sir ROBERT INGLIS. Though we love not the old things of England, it wakes, we know not why, a strange sadness to have to record their ruin. It seems as if, in sorrow for the departure of England's glory, and the surrender of that contempt for the Frenchman, which, along with hatred of the Pope, were the earliest and strongest passions of their heart, they had sunk and passed away. Frenchmen no longer wear wooden shoes, and the Pope—as a host of converts tell—has penetrated even into the sanctuary of Protestantism—the University of Oxford.

Of this stronghold of the established Church, Sir ROBERT INGLIS has long been the favorite child and most unflinching champion. Every cluster of moss which gathered on her walls outside, as every abuse which crusted her education within, were alike dear to him. Reared in her beautiful old classic halls, Sir ROBERT conceived a love for Oxford, which to his last hour found no competing passion in his heart. She was all in all to him. Though he never carried away as a student those high distinctions which are supposed to mark men for the representation of the University, his hour was not without some academic garlands, and he was specially distinguished for his accurate knowledge and tasteful translation of the Latin Poets. On the field, in the ring, and on the river, his generous heart and hearty manner won him the affection of all. And to the qualities of the heart, more than those of the head perhaps, he owed the distinction of being called to fill the place of representative of Oxford, upon the expulsion of Sir ROBERT PEEL. He had previously sat for Dundalk and Ripon, both belonging to those class of small family boroughs which flourished before the Reform bill. The first was in the gift of his Oxford class-fellow, Lord RODEN, the second of Miss LAWRENCE, a lady of large fortune, both patrons being of the staunch Protestant and stand-still principles maintained by Sir ROBERT INGLIS from the cradle to the grave. When PEEL, who had been returned for Oxford University as a determined opponent of all Catholic concession, commenced, in the introduction of the Emancipation bill, that career of recantation which he afterwards brought to a perfecting climax in the carrying out of free trade, his treachery fell like a shell upon the camp of Protestantism, filling its soldiers with wonder and dismay. It had been not many months previous that he had deserted CANNING for his Emancipation proclivities, and it was some time with the fact before them that, as in free trade, his followers would be brought to believe the stab was inflicted by his Brutus hand. But when the truth broke clearly on her vision, Oxford, proud as she was of PEEL, led, like the Patriarch of old, her favorite son to the mount, and offered him as a sacrifice on the altar of her injured ascendancy. From her towers she sent forth the war cry of "No surrender," and, like Diogenes of old, took up her lantern and went forth to find one honest man for a representative. The choice fell on Sir ROBERT INGLIS, and a trustier or more vigilant sentinel Oxford has never found. No privilege, no abuse, no monopoly of the Protestant Church, no matter how monstrous, was ever even hinted at, that Sir ROBERT did not throw back his ears and lift a bark. He was in favor of Doctors' Commons and opposed to innoculation; and had he lived in the days of HARVEY and GALILEO, would have cheerfully turned those innovators upon the stake. He believed that beer and beadles, proctors and Protestantism, were the component elements of England's greatness. Those who read through the papers his fearful denunciations of Catholicism, and the almost inspired wrath with which he denounced woe to those who "consorted at the corners with the unclean one of Babylon," were always astonished and amused when Sir ROBERT INGLIS was pointed out from the gallery. Instead of finding, as they anticipated, a pale, solemn, serious looking man, they saw a rosy, genial, kindly old gentleman, a sort of polished Pickwick, full of benignity and goodness, smiling blandly on all around. His bald head glistened like an iceberg in the sun, and on his cheek good living had left its luscious bloom. Sir ROBERT was always a two-bottle man, and few scanned more closely or admired more keenly a pretty glittering ancle. His love of flowers was full of poetic rapture, and every evening as he entered the house, a beautiful camelia looked brightly from his button. In manner he was courtly and courteous, with much of the sweet dignity of the old school. In a word, he was a perfect representative of the old English gentleman school, and when, two years since, he bade farewell to the house, few were ever followed with so sincere and lasting a regret. The standing orders were suspended, and in eloquent words the House of Commons spoke of the old man who left it full of all that should accompany old age, "love, obedience, honor, troops of friends."

Sir ROBERT was a bachelor and lived with a sister in one of the old places, Brunswick-square, which, true to his principle, he could not be induced to forsake for the fashionable and gorgeous quarters of the West End. In his old house, which was covered with ivy, and made pleasant with the song of birds, he lived like a fine old English gentleman and died of a fine old English malady, the gout. Personally he was loved by men of all parties. Politically, like all strong politicians, he was hated by many. But those few who still cling to the old institutions of England, when next they scatter flowers upon the tomb of ELDON, may spare a leaflet and lay it on the grave of Sir ROBERT HARRY INGLIS.

Planing Machine Patents.

Our law reports this morning contain an important verdict in the United States Circuit Court, in reference to patents for planing machines. A contest has been going on for some time between the WOODWORTH Patent and the NORCROSS Patent, and in a suit brought by the former interest against the latter a verdict was yesterday rendered in favor of the NORCROSS machine for planing, declaring it to be no infringement of the WOODWORTH Patent. A verdict was, however, rendered in favor of the WOODWORTH Patent in reference to one part of the NORCROSS machine for tongueing and grooving, which, however, is alleged to be a comparatively unimportant one—sufficiently so to make the verdict a verdict substantially in favor of the NORCROSS Patent. Planing machines have gone into such extensive use over the country that the interests affected by this verdict must be very large, and to all who are affected by it the report of the trial, in another column, will repay perusal.

☞ We insert, in another column, a translation from the record of proceedings of the Spanish Cortes, in session May 3. The extract is an interesting one, and throws much light on the questions recently mooted between Mr. SOULE and Mr. PERRY. We have not time to treat the matter fully, at this moment, but the speech of the Spanish Minister of State seems to us to place several positions beyond controversy.

It establishes:

First—That the violent and unjustifiable spirit and temper of Mr. SOULE's communications, were the only obstacle to the settlement of the *Black Warrior* difficulty after the accession of ESPARTERO to power.

Second—That the Spanish Government was ready, at any time, to settle the *Black Warrior* question, on the terms and in the spirit of Mr. MARCY's dispatch of June 22, 1854.

Third—That the withholding of Mr. MARCY's dispatch by Mr. SOULE was the cause of the unnecessary and pernicious delay, which not only prejudiced so deeply the interests of the parties concerned, but was so near precipitating this country into an unjustifiable and disgraceful war.

Fourth—That even when Mr. SOULE presented Mr. MARCY's dispatch, at last, he accompanied it with expressions which precluded the Spanish Government from embracing the pacific solution it offered, until Mr. SOULE's removal enabled Mr. PERRY to place the demands of the United States, at Madrid, upon the footing on which the Government at Washington had so long before and so wisely directed that they should stand.

Fifth—That Mr. SOULE endeavored to embarrass the relations between the two countries, at the very moment of his departure, by attempting to give to his own recall the aspect of a hostile proceeding, when, in fact, there was not the shadow of pretext for any such attempt or suggestion.

Sixth—That the fidelity of Mr. PERRY to the instructions of our Government, and his restoration of our Embassy to the decorum of diplomatic intercourse, were the means, not only of removing from between the two nations a perilous matter of controversy, but of confirming in the Spanish Government those cordial and amicable feelings towards our people, which are expressed so decidedly in the manly observations of the Foreign Secretary.

We submit the justice of these conclusions to the reader, after he shall have gone over the remarks from which they are drawn. If they should happen to be just, and should sustain, in every particular, so far as they go, the statements of Mr. PERRY's letter, it will be neither our fault nor Mr. PERRY's.

The Mysterious Affair in Twelfth-street—Important Correction.

We are authorized and requested to make the following statement in regard to an article which appeared in this paper of Monday morning: No person, male or female, rich or poor, is now or has been at any time, here or elsewhere, a "ward" of Archbishop HUGHES; nor has any person, at any time or in any place, ever been authorized or permitted to claim any such relationship towards the Archbishop. We are assured, too, upon authority that puts doubt of its truthfulness entirely out of question, that the family referred to in that article is accomplished, pure, honorable and highly respectable; and that whatever may be the explanation of the mystery, it will certainly reflect no discredit on them.

Cure for Hydrophobia.

The following extract is from a letter dated New-Orleans, May 9, 1855, from an officer in the army to the Commissioner of Patents:

"I send you herewith some seeds for distribution, used here in the cure of the bite of the mad dog. It is considered as an effectual remedy in the Parish of St. Bernard of this State, and the cures which are stated to have been effected from their use are certainly very remarkable. I regret not being able to give you their botanical name; but the plant is a tropical one, coming from Mexico—I believe, from the Department of Tabasco. The seeds are called here *graines cochy* [illegible], and are used as follows:

Three of them are broken up and pounded into small pieces, and put into a wineglass of the best sherry, (Xeres,) and allowed to steep for about twenty-four hours, and then being well stirred up, swallowed by the patient. The dose is repeated three times a day for about nine days, when the person or animal may be considered as cured. I am told that even dogs which have been bitten by a rabid animal have been cured by this treatment, or by putting a larger quantity of these seeds in their food.

The seed must be soaked in water twenty-four hours before planting, and the plant must be protected from the rays of the sun while still young. It is tender. It resembles much the okra plant, and should be planted late in the Spring."

BUSINESS NOTICES.

FEVER AND AGUE PATIENTS ARE GENERALLY told to be easy and take the remedies which are prescribed "when the chill is off." DESHLER'S ANTI-PERIODIC PILLS are taken in the very midst of a paroxysm, with the most certain and beneficial results. Sold by all dealers, and at the wholesale depot, by C. D. DESHLER, Agent, No. [illegible] Broadway, N. Y.

The above popular and successful remedy is sold at wholesale and retail by CHARLES H. RING, corner of Broadway and John-st., New-York. Also by C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.; STEPHEN PAUL & CO., No. 10 Chambers-st.; and F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st.

CARPETINGS.—PETERSON & HUMPHREY, [illegible] Broadway, corner White-st., have just received from the late large auction sales a large assortment of carpetings, &c., which they will sell at the following low prices:

Rich velvet carpet, [illegible] per yard.
Rich tapestry, [illegible] per yard.
Rich Brussels [illegible] per yard.
Three-ply, [illegible] per yard.
Ingrain, (Lowell make,) [illegible]
And all other goods equally low.

MANTILLAS, SHAWLS AT COLUMBIAN HALL.—[illegible] magnificent moire antique and watered Silk Mantillas of the newest styles; [illegible] Brochet and Bonnet Silk Mantillas at less prices than elsewhere in the City; [illegible] Lace Mantillas, choice goods.

Shawls, Canton Crape and Stella Shawls;—[illegible] new patterns choice colored Stella Shawls; [illegible] heavy plain Canton Crape Shawls; [illegible] richly embroidered Crape Shawls, at greatly reduced prices. S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO., No. [illegible] Grand-st.

DR. S. S. FITCH, THE AUTHOR OF "SIX LECTURES on Consumption," &c., office No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York. Open daily, Sundays excepted, from 9 until [illegible],—[illegible] consumption, asthma, diseases of the heart, and all chronic diseases of males and females. Consultation free.

GREAT FIRE AT PETERSBURG, VA.—EXTRACT from a letter dated Petersburg, May [illegible], 1855.—Messrs. S. C. Herring & Co.: Messrs. Falconer, Plummer & Co., in whose store the fire originated, had one of your champion safes, containing their books, papers and [illegible] in bank notes, which was in the hottest of the fire about [illegible] hours, and the contents were perfectly preserved, to their entire satisfaction, as well as of the community at large, and not a doubt now rests on the minds of any who saw this contents after the fire of the capability of your unrivaled safes to resist the most intense heat for almost an indefinite period of time.

Yours truly, WATKINS, ROY & CO.

N. B.—The Herring's Patent Champion Safe, secured with Hall's Patent Powder Proof Locks, are for sale at the Green Block, Nos. 135, 137, 139, Water-st., N. Y. S. C. HERRING & CO.

THE BEST EVIDENCE THAT CAN BE ADDUCED in favor of the efficaciousness of HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, prepared by Dr C. M. JACKSON, is the unprecedented demand for them from all parts of the Union; and, although there may be many compounds prepared and represented as being worthy of a liberal patronage, yet we feel constrained to remark that the vast number of testimonials with which the worthy Doctor has been honored, by persons of the highest character and respectability, who found it necessary to have recourse to his preparations, is testimony sufficiently conclusive that a more effective remedy for the almost immediate relief of those afflicted with that dreadful malady, dyspepsia, has never been discovered. For sale by druggists and dealers everywhere.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes, with HALL'S Patent Powder-Proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New-York, 1853 and 1854, and this is the lock and the only powder-proof lock that received a medal at the London World's Fair, [illegible] Locks." The subscribers and their agents are the only parties authorized to make and sell HERRING'S Patent Champion Safes with HALL'S Patent Powder-Proof Locks. S. C. HERRING & CO., Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., New-York.

RANKIN'S OLD STAND. No. [illegible] Bowery. HOSIERY of every description. [illegible] MERINO UNDERWEAR for the warm weather. Very light and elastic, and universally approved. Call and examine. A. RANKIN & CO., No. [illegible] Bowery. Established in 1823.

UNDRESS SUMMER HATS AT GENIN'S.—THE number of new styles and fabrics with which GENIN opens the Summer season of 1855 is unprecedented. [illegible] of all shapes, qualities and sizes; [illegible] prices; Swiss straws, light and beautiful; [illegible] ventilate the head and grace it at the same time. [illegible] no taste, however fastidious, that may not be suited from the large and varied assortment of Summer hats at GENIN'S, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

TWELVE SHILLING GAITERS.—ANY, AND FINER [illegible] and better than Broadway can produce, are to be found at CANTRELL'S, No. [illegible] Bowery. [illegible] CANTRELL [illegible] Twelve Shilling Gaiters, they are literally beautiful.

GREAT PIANO AND MUSIC HOUSE OF HORACE WATERS.—No. 333 Broadway. The largest assortment of celebrated pianos, and all kind of music merchandise in the United States. [illegible] can be had of Mr. WATERS at less prices than they can be found elsewhere. New pianos to rent.

A SUPERB CHANCE.—KNOX IS STILL AT NO. [illegible] Fulton-st., but in consideration of the speedy removal to the corner of Broadway, he is most anxious to do business [illegible] change at once their [illegible] Hats for Summer wear. The same articles can of course be found at his upper establishment, No. [illegible] Broadway.

BAREGES, BAREGES.—WE WILL OPEN THIS morning a very extensive stock of Bareges and Grenadines of the newest designs and the richest goods ever brought to this market, and will sell them at from [illegible] to [illegible]; many of them cost to manufacture over $1 25 per yard. E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st.

CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR HAIR DYE.—Why boasting deceives nobody now. A clear statement of its peculiar properties induced a fair trial of this preparation [illegible] years ago. The result was triumphant. It now stands at the head of all existing hair dyes, as the quickest, safest and most natural. Manufactured, sold and applied at No. 6 Astor House.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM.—RHEUMATISM IN ITS most painful forms; also, scrofula, old ulcers, and the worst cases of diseases of the blood, great debility, liver complaint, kidneys, incipient consumption, &c., are most certainly cured by this great purifier. Principal depot, No. [illegible] Grand-st. 75 cents per bottle.

THE KNOW-NOTHINGS HAVE GAINED A GREAT victory in Virginia. So has W. J. & J. E. PLOWS, No. 12 Park place, by selling Window Shades with gilt borders for $1 [illegible], worth $3; and gilt cornices for [illegible] cents, worth $1 [illegible]. Every kind of Window Fixtures 25 per cent. lower than any other establishment.

MELODEONS.—S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S MELODEONS tuned the equal temperament to which was recently awarded the first premium at the National Fair, Washington, D. C., can be found only at No. 333 Broadway. A liberal discount made for cash. The trade supplied on the most reasonable terms. HORACE WATERS.

J. H. TOWNSEND & CO., No. [illegible] GREENWICH-STREET.—English and American Tapestry, Velvet, Brussels, Three-ply and Ingrain Carpets, in great variety, at the lowest cash prices. Oil Cloths from 3 to 24 feet wide; Lace curtains, drapery muslins, gilt cornices, window shades, &c. Carpets made and fitted in the best manner.

HIRAM ANDERSON'S GREAT CARPET ESTABLISHMENT, No. 99 Bowery, is famous for the newest and most fashionable patterns of English, Royal Velvet, Tapestry, Three-ply and Ingrain Carpets and Oil Cloths, and particularly famous for selling them 25 per cent. less than the usual price at other places.

M. WILSON, WHOLESALE MANUFACTURER OF shirt collars and stocks, the newest styles, well made, and the best quality. City merchants in particular will find it to their advantage purchasing at this establishment, corner of Broadway and Cortlandt-st. Gilsey Building.

MEN'S & BOYS' CLOTHING, AND FURNISHING GOODS.

A full and well-selected assortment always to be found at No. 441 Broadway, New-York; one price, and no deviation. ALFRED MUNROE & CO.

A GOOD SECOND HAND NUNN'S PIANO FOR $125; 1 Stodard for $[illegible]; 1 Stodard & Dunham for $[illegible]; 1 rosewood for $[illegible], and a 7-octave round corners with mouldings, cost $[illegible], one year used, for $[illegible]. Great bargains in new Pianos. T. S. BERRY, No. [illegible] Broadway.

PRINTED MUSLINS.—WE WILL OPEN THIS morning 10 cases of rich Printed Muslins, which we will sell from [illegible] to [illegible]. The same are usually sold from [illegible] to [illegible] per yard. E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway, corner Leonard-st.

GLOVES, GLOVES, GLOVES.—[illegible] dozen ladies' superior Paris made kid gloves, (of the very best kind,) will be offered this morning, at [illegible] per pair, worth [illegible]. E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway, corner Leonard-st.

SILKS AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.—E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway, will offer to-day rich silk at [illegible], and [illegible]. Rich Brocade and Plaid from [illegible] to $3. Superior Black Silks very cheap. Also, a large stock of India Silks equally cheap.

ADVICE GRATIS.—PURCHASE YOUR CLOTHES OF DEVLIN & JESSUP, Nos. 33 and 35 John-st., corner of Nassau. It is sometimes wise to take the advice of an advertisement.

WHO WILL SUFFER?—WHEN DR. TOBIAS' CELEBRATED VENETIAN LINIMENT will immediately cure cholera, colic, dysentery, headache, rheumatism, swellings, cuts, burns, &c. Depot, No. 60 Cortlandt-st., New-York. Sold by all the druggists and storekeepers.

GO TO THE LARGE TEA AND SUGAR STORE OF ALBRO & CO., No. [illegible] Bowery, and save 25 cents on the dollar in the purchase of sugar, teas, coffee, syrups, imported liquor, fruits, &c., of the best quality.

Meeting of the Superintendents of Insane Asylums.

From the Boston Courier, May 26.

The Association of Superintendents of Institutions for the Insane of the United States, assembled in this city on Tuesday morning. Dr. LUTHER V. BELL, of Somerville, resigned the office of President, and Dr. ISAAC RAY, of Providence, was chosen in his place. Dr. THOMAS S. KIRKBRIDE, of Harrisburg, Pa., was chosen Vice-President, and Dr. C. H. NICHOLS, of Washington City, was chosen Secretary. The session yesterday was held in the Common Council Chamber, and the following named gentlemen were present:

Superintendents.

Luther V. Bell........Insane Asylum, Somerville, Mass.
John S. Butler........Retreat for the Insane, Hartford, Ct.
Thos. S. Kirkbride.....Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, Philadelphia.
John Curwen.........Pennsylvania State Hospital, Harrisburg.
H. A. Buttolph.......New-Jersey State Lunatic Asylum, Trenton.
J. H. Worthington....Friends' Asylum for the Insane, Philadelphia.
W. H. Rockwell.......Vermont Asylum for the Insane, Brattleboro'.
James S. Athon.......Indiana Hospital for the Insane, Indianapolis.
T. R. H. Smith.......State Lunatic Asylum, Fulton, Mo.
Edward Jarvis........Private Hospital for the Insane, Dorchester, Mass.
D. T. Brown..........Bloomingdale Asylum for the Insane, New-York.
N. Cutter or Dr. Brown....Pepperell (Mass.) Private Asylum for the Insane.
M. H. Ranney.........New-York City Asylum for the Insane, Blackwell's Island.
H. M. Harlow.........Maine Insane Hospital, Augusta.
E. R. Chapin..........Kings County Lunatic Asylum, Flatbush, L. I.
John E. Tyler.........New-Hampshire Asylum for the Insane, Concord.
Geo. C. S. Choate.....Massachusetts State Lunatic Hospital, Taunton.
John P. Gray..........New-York State Lunatic Hospital, Utica.
Isaac Ray.............Butler Hospital, Providence, R. I.
Edward C. Fisher......North Carolina State Lunatic Hospital, Raleigh.
Clement A. Walker.....Boston Lunatic Hospital, South Boston.
Joseph Workman.......Provincial Lunatic Hospital, Toronto, C. W.
C. H. Nichols..........Government Hospital for Insane, Washington, D. C.
George Chandler.......Massachusetts State Lunatic Hospital, Worcester.
Joshua C. Clements....Ohio State Lunatic Hospital, Dayton.
Charles H. Stedman....Boston.
Henry F. Kechte.......Dayton, Ohio.

At the session yesterday, after the reading of the minutes of Tuesday's proceedings, Dr. TYLER, of the New-Hampshire Asylum for the Insane, read a paper on the treatment of periodical insanity, and narrated some cases which he had treated with marked success in the manner indicated, which, after discussion, was laid upon the table.

Dr. GRAY, of the New-York State Lunatic Asylum at Utica, N. Y., read a paper on the use of anæsthetic agents in the treatment of insanity, which, after discussion, was laid on the table.

Dr. LUTHER V. BELL read an elaborate paper on spiritual manifestations and their influences. After stating various experiences, he summed up his present convictions as follows:

1. That there is abundant evidence that a novel influence or power exists throughout certain persons, known as mediums, by which extraordinary results follow.

2. That objects of considerable weight are moved without human contact, though at considerable distance—in the experience of the narrator up to fifty feet at least.

3. Questions put mentally are answered correctly, involving too many circumstances to be explained on the idea of coincidence, provided the true response is in the mind of the questioner or some one at the circle.

4. In no instance, in his experience, were correct replies given where the response was unknown to some one present.

5. Replies, supposed by the interrogator to be correct, are given, as he believes them, true, even when afterwards they are proved to be erroneous. He gets the response as he supposes them to be, not as they are.

6. There is no evidence of any spirit existence in these extraordinary phenomena, nor have they any connection with a future state of being, so far as his observation warrant an opinion.

7. The explanation must be admitted to be beyond our knowledge, yet certain analogies existing between acts of dreaming, certain changes in manner, &c., would seem to point to the quality of the brain as connected with some of these phenomena.

8. The subject is worthy the right investigation of all those whose duties are connected with our specialty. Whether regarded as a physical novelty or a widespread epidemic of the mind, the subject is of immense importance, and deserves a much more respectful treatment than it has generally met with.

A majority of the gentlemen who took part in the discussion of the second question concurred in the views expressed by Dr. BELL. No specific action was had. The session closed at 1 o'clock, and the delegates visited the Hospital on McLean-street, the Observatory at Cambridge, and the Somerville Hospital.

A valuable mineral spring has been discovered on the line of the Seaboard Railroad, in Virginia, a few miles beyond Suffolk. A colored man named RALPH NELSON, was digging a well on his own farm when he struck a spout of water, which caused him to get out of the pit immediately. It filled the well and soon inundated the whole premises, so that he was obliged to dig a trench to carry off the waste water, and it has continued to run ever since. It was not the pure fluid he expected, but on chemical examination, it was proved to possess medicinal qualities, its ingredients being alum, potassa, iron, magnesia, phosphate, lime and ... organic matter.

The Northampton Courier relates a singular case regarding a daughter of JAMES DAMON, of Chesterfield, who more than ... years since fell down a flight of stairs, bringing on a sickness which it was feared would result in death. She recovered, however, with the loss of her appetite, took a peculiar turn, and for weeks she would eat nothing but candy and sugar, and since then ... Full nothing but apples. A few weeks ago she commenced eating maple buds, since which date she has nearly regained her former health and activity, and her sight and hearing are restored.

A man of Frenchy name and aristocratic air, somewhat advanced in years, but suspected of wealth, married an attractive and respectable young lady in a village near Utica, N. Y., about a year since, and after a few months disappeared. The deserted wife has since become a mother, and the fellow who married her has since been heard from in Pennsylvania, living with a former wife and children.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ Dr. Morse's Invigorating Elixir or Cordial.—Are you weak, dyspeptic, nervous, subject to sudden flushes, convulsed with neuralgia or tic douloureux, irregular in any physical function, enervated in any organ, subject to spasmodic pains of any kind? Here is your remedy. Is your mind, your memory, clouded; does your head fail you in business, are you depressed in spirits, debilitated, worn out and utterly "out of heart?" Here is your renovator. Here is a stimulant more effective than alcohol; permanent in its effects, and harmless to the system.

C. H. RING, Proprietor,
No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

Sold by Druggists throughout the United States, Canada, and the West Indies.

☞ Important to Liquor Manufacturers, Distillers, daguerreotypists, photographers, electroplaters, pyrotechnists, steel polishers, &c.—The best oil cognac, both green and yellow; oil apple for cider brandy; oil Jargonelle pear, essences gin, Monongahela whisky, Jamaica and St. Croix rum, sherry, peach, bromine, iodine, cyanide, gold, ... nitrate silver, Vienna lime, ... cadmium, bismuth, nickel, platina, nitrate strontia, baryta, chlorate potash, blue vitriol. For sale by D. L. FEUCHTWANGER, removed to No. 2 Maiden-lane.

☞ Redding's Russian Salve—25 cts. a Box.—A Boston remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; WM. B. ZIEBER, JOHN GILBERT & CO., Philadelphia, and REDDING & CO., Proprietors, Boston.

☞ Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants.—Including everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

☞ Removed.—BENJAMIN'S GOLD MEDAL BRASS SPRING TRUSSES,
To No. 1 Barclay-st., corner Broadway.
This Truss never rusts, nor grows weak from use. Six days' trial given, and money returned if not satisfactory.

☞ To Nervous Sufferers.—A retired Clergyman, restored to health in a few days after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send (free) the prescription used. Direct, Rev. JOHN M. DAGNALL, No. 59 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

☞ Balm of Thousand Flowers—For beautifying the complexion and eradicating all tan, pimples or freckles from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Franklin-square, New-York: for sale by C. H. RING, Broadway, and all druggists.

☞ Important Invention.—For preserving fruit of all kinds in the fresh state with the natural color and flavor, without sugar or any preservative property, and at a trifling expense. It is simply a self-sealing can, and is easily opened or closed by a new attachment, and may be used year after year. ... The genuine article has cast in letters on the can "Spratt's Patent," Wells & Provost Proprietors. Full directions for use accompany the cans.

WELLS & PROVOST, Sole proprietors,
No. 215 Front-st., near Franklin-square.

☞ ... Goods for Druggists' Sales.—Tooth ... extracts, Lubin's extracts, ... colognes, and every article adapted to Druggists' Sales, for sale by
RUFUS ... Importer, No. 183 Broadway.

☞ The New-York Weekly Critic.—The first number of this paper will be for sale on Saturday morning, June 2, in every newsroom in the City. Also, at the bookstores of STRINGER & TOWNSEND, DE WITT & DAVENPORT, and T. J. CROWEN.

The CRITIC will be what its name indicates, a paper that will fearlessly discuss political and social questions of general or local importance. No man, profession, or subject, will be considered by the writers of the CRITIC too sacred for wholesome ventilation. The public will, of course, be able to form a more just idea of the probable course of the CRITIC, from the contents of the first two or three numbers, than from the promises of its proprietors in an advertisement; but it is thought necessary to mention the above feature of the paper, for the reason that the impression prevails to a great extent among literary men, that the CRITIC is to be a journal of the Oyster House school, and devoted nearly exclusively to the Fine Arts, which is not the case, as politicians, and "shams" generally, will discover quite soon enough to be agreeable to them.

CLEVELAND & McELRATH, No. 17 Spruce-st.

☞ Emigrant Intelligence Office and Labor Exchange is Removed from No. 27 Canal-st. to the corner of Centre and Canal sts., New-York. The Office is established by the Commissioners of Emigration, where can always be found large numbers of laborers and servants at very low rates of wages, and persons can have their orders filled by writing to the Superintendent, and sending the amount necessary to pay the passage of the parties required. No fees charged to employers.

JAMES P. FAGAN, Superintendent.

☞ China, Glass and Earthenware, Eighth-avenue, New Store.—Boarding-house keepers and private families are invited to inspect my stock of goods, which they will find unequaled in price and quality. French fancy goods from auction; rich cut and pressed glassware, at a low figure.

WASHINGTON HADLEY,
No. 172 8th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

☞ Dr. Collett Lectures Nightly at Continental Hall—Corner of 34th-st. and 8th-av. Audiences large and fashionable. Subject, THIS EVENING—*The Digestive Organs and their Diseases*. Highly instructive and amusing. Why look so grave? Ah, you have dyspepsia. Then hear this Lecture; it only costs a shilling. Doors open at 7¼; Lecture commences at 8.

☞ Post-Office Notice.—The mails for Europe, per U. S. steamer BALTIC, will close at this office on WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of May, at 11½ o'clock A. M.

ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

☞ English Vermin Destroyer, equaled by no other in the world for destroying Bugs, Roaches, Worms, &c. Price 25 and 50 cts. Sold by

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MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—Madam HARRIS, in returning thanks to the ladies and gentlemen for the kind patronage she has hitherto received, begs respectfully to inform them that she continues the matrimonial office at her residence, No. 300 Bowery, where ladies in particular will find every facility to make the most advantageous matches, and secure eligible and agreeable partners and happy and comfortable homes. Office hours for gentlemen from 9 o'clock A. M. to 1 o'clock P. M.; for ladies from 2 to 6 P. M. No letters noticed unless enclosing post stamps.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By a highly respectable young woman as first rate meat and pastry cook, who fully understands her business. Can be recommended by families of distinction in City and country. Also, by a neat and respectable Scotch girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress. Both are highly recommended, and will be found an acquisition to any lady requiring the service of either. No objection to the country. Apply at No. 271 Bowery, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a smart, honest and capable girl, as cook, washer and ironer, in a private family, or as chambermaid and laundress, either of which she is capable of doing; would like to live in Brooklyn or New-York, or would go to the country for the Summer. Can come well recommended from where she has lived. Call at No 173 Adams-st., Brooklyn, in the rear, for two days, if not engaged, third floor, front room.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable Protestant girls, sisters, who wish places in one family, one as capable plain cook, is a most excellent baker, can make plain pastry, and is a competent washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and seamstress, is a neat waitress, and will do the work in the first style, if in one family; wages $6 each. The best of City reference given. Call at No. 217 East 23d-st., fancy store.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two steady, respectable married men, without incumbrance. One a German, who thoroughly understands farming in all it branches, plain gardening, care of horses, &c. Their wives are excellent house servants, understanding plain cooking, washing, ironing, dairy management, &c. They are very well recommended, and will be found most desirable help. Apply at No 271 Bowery, this day or to-morrow.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable and very competent young women, one as excellent cook, *washer and ironer, can refer to her last employer, where* she has lived three years. The other as nurse and plain sewer or chambermaid, can also give a four years' reference. *They will have no objection to a short distance in the country.* Apply at No. 63 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, in the store.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two competent young women—one as lady's maid and hair-dresser, the other is a Protestant, will go as seamstress and to wait on a lady; *has a good knowledge of hair dressing. Both of them are* willing to travel to any part. Can do up muslins in the neatest manner. Good City reference. Call at No. 176 12th-st., near 2d-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—For several good cooks, washers and ironers, chambermaids, girls for general housework, nurses, waiter girls, seamstresses, and small girls; all well recommended, and willing to work at low wages to suit the times. Apply at the office No. 264 Wooster-place, cor. of Houston-st., and two blocks East of Broadway.

J. S. SCUDDER.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman as first-rate cook, understands baking, pastry and soups. Good City reference; no objection to the country; would assist in the washing and ironing; understands the making of butter. Call between 22 and 34 avs., in 32d-st., Centre House. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl in a private family, as plain cook and to assist in washing and ironing; has good recommendations and no objection to go a short distance in the country. Address or call for two days at No. 107 9th-st., first floor, between 2d and 3d avs.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young German girl, as chambermaid or for general housework; is a good seamstress and speaks the English language. Address WILHELMINE, Times Office, or apply at No. 77 Avenue A, fourth floor.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant young man as porter in a store, or some other active employment; writes a good hand, is correct at figures, and can come well recommended. Call or address JAMES, No. 127 Waverley-place.

SITUATION WANTED—As nurse or seamstress, who can cut and fit; also understands doing up laces and French fluting. No objection to go to the country for the Summer. The best of city reference. Can be seen for 2 days, if not engaged, at No. 246 Bowery, opposite 5th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a smart and tidy girl, to do cooking, washing and ironing, or as general housemaid; is a good cook and baker, and a first-rate washer and ironer, willing and obliging; no objection to go in the country; good reference. Call at No. 238 Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young man as coachman; would assist in a garden, or make himself generally useful; or to work on a small farm. Has the best of reference. Can be seen for two days if not suited. Call or address No. 23 Bridge-st., second floor, front room.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as laundress or chambermaid, and to do fine washing. Has good City reference for capability and good conduct. No objection to the country. Apply at No. 8 Amity-place.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl, as waiter and chambermaid; good reference. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, where she has been for the last four years, at No. 74 Montague-place, Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework. Another, to do chamberwork, plain sewing, or to take care of children. Good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 131 West 24th-st., top floor.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman—one that thoroughly understands her business—as good cook and baker. Excellent washer and ironer. The best City reference. Apply at No. 115 Allen-st., in the rear. Can be seen two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As chambermaid and laundress, or as laundress, in a private family, by a very experienced girl, with good City reference, and as a good cook and to wash and iron, by a very competent young woman. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the Bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By an industrious, tidy young woman, to do general house-work, is a good plain cook, a first rate washer and ironer, gives the best of city reference, and has no objection to going in the country. Please call at No. 1½ Rivington-st. for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant woman, as nurse, to take the total charge of an infant baby; can do plain sewing; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 221 Forsyth-st., corner of Houston-st.

SITUATION WANTED—A steady, industrious man wishes work on a farm; he is a good practical farmer, and will be found temperate, respectful and obliging. Call or address FARMER, at 72 6th-av., in the Bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant young woman, as nurse and to do plain sewing, or as chambermaid and waitress; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 114 West 19th-st., 2d floor.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young girl as nurse, is capable of taking charge of an infant or grown up children. Has good City reference from her last place of four years. Call at No. 789 Broadway.

SITUATION WANTED—By a very respectable young girl to do general housework or chamberwork and waiting, or to mind children. Call at No. 193 Varick-st.

TO PARENTS AND PRINCIPALS OF SCHOOLS—An experienced teacher, who has been for twenty years constantly engaged in his profession, and who is now principal and proprietor of a select Boarding School in a neighboring State, contemplates removing to the City of New-York, where he wishes for the future to devote himself to private instruction of pupils in their parents' houses, or to that of classes in select schools, in all the branches of a thorough English Classical and Mathematical Education. He is conversant with the French and Spanish languages, and has a good collection of Philosophical apparatus. Those wishing for his services, from September next, can address TEACHER, Box No. 784, Post-Office, New-York. Unexceptionable references given.

A NATIVE FRENCH TEACHER WANTED IMMEDIATELY—In a small family school, within an hour's ride (by railroad) of this City. A French lady, who would consider a pleasant home as a compensation, for instructing a class two days in each week—the remainder of her time can be employed at her pleasure. The school is just opened, and it is probable a salary could be offered by the Fall term. Address FEMALE SEMINARY,
Daily Times Office.

GOVERNESS.—A young lady is desirous of obtaining a situation as governess in a respectable private family. References exchanged. Address Post-Office, Box No. 2,309.

TWO SMART, COMPETENT YOUNG WOMEN—With the highest recommendations, are desirous of getting situations—one to cook, wash and iron, or to do housework; is a good plain pastry cook and superior laundress; the other to do chamberwork and waiting; is a first-class seamstress. Both will be found an acquisition, as honest, faithful help. Will go in the country. To be seen at No. 299 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED.

TO REAL ESTATE AGENTS.—A young man (American) 30 years of age, of active and industrious habits, wants a situation in a Real Estate office, to do the out or in door business, on a salary, or to travel in the Southern or Western States on a commission. Good reference given, writes a fair hand, and is quick at figures. Address E. F. FAIRFIELD, Times Office, or No. 120 Prince-st.

A LADY ABOUT GOING TO EUROPE—Wishes to get a place for a young woman as waitress or chambermaid and fine washing. She can recommend her as a worthy servant. Apply No. 127 9th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. No objection to go in the country.

TWO GIRLS WANTED—One who understands cooking, washing and ironing; and a Protestant girl as nurse and seamstress. Apply at No 57 Baltic-st., between Clinton and Henry, Brooklyn, from 8 to 10 A. M.

MAID WANTED—One who can make dresses, do up muslins and dress hair, at No. 110 5th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

TO MERCHANTS, LAWYERS AND STOREKEEPERS IN GENERAL.—Books kept and properly arranged; deeds engrossed; manuscripts and every description of copying, by contract or otherwise, by THOMAS S. BROUTAGE, Law Copyist and Accountant, No. 6 Wall-st., upon the most reasonable terms. References given.

20 TALENTED BUSINESS MEN WANTED—In New-York, 15 in Brooklyn, 5 in Jersey City, and 500 in the country, as agents for a handsome and valuable $2 book, just published. The work cannot be obtained at the bookstores. Each agent will have a certain section. This is a rare chance. Apply to J. H. COLTON & CO., No. 172 William-st.

COOK WANTED—A colored or white American or English Protestant woman, one who can take charge of a house while the family are out of town. The best references as to character required. No others need apply. Call at No. 3 Madison-av., from 9 to 2 o'clock.

COOK.—A lady wishes to obtain a situation for a cook who has lived with her for some time, and whom she parts with reluctantly. Address Mrs. MARY WHITE, No. 13 East 23d-st., for three days.

COOK WANTED—The best wages given to a first-rate cook; none without the best of references need apply. No. 116 8th-av., between 9 and 11 o'clock.

SALESMAN WANTED—In the Retail Clothing business; one having such experience and with the best of reference may apply at No. 76 Cherry-st.

DAVID CLOSE.

FARM LABORERS, MECHANICS and female domestics may be engaged at the American and Foreign Emigrant Protective and Employment Society, No. 27 Greenwich-st. Prospectuses sent on application.

LADIES IN WANT OF TRUSTWORTHY DOMESTICS—Should call at the office of the American and Foreign Employment Society No. 13 Astor-place Bible House.

NO. 387 BROADWAY, corner Reade, at MORRIS & CONNERT'S, can always be had a great choice of English, Scotch, Irish and German help, for hotels, boarding-houses and private families; also, waiters, porters, coachmen, gardeners, farmers, mechanics and laborers, at this or the Branch office, No. 103 Greenwich-st.

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GARDENER.—Situation wanted by a young Frenchman who understands all the branches of hot-house, green-house, grapery, fruit and ornamental, and kitchen garden. The best City reference. Address R. G. F., this Office.

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TWO RESPECTABLE, INTELLIGENT MEN WANTED—Of some business experience, ready penmen, capable of taking part in the correspondence of a large city firm. Address (with reference) SCRIPSIT, at the office of this paper.

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BOARDING.—One or more single gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and partial board in a first-class house in Hicks-st., Brooklyn, between the South and Wall-st. Ferries. Address W. M. W., office of this paper.

BOARDING.—A few desirable rooms, suitable for families or single gentlemen, may be had, with or without board, at No. 164 West 14th-st., near 8th-av.

BOARDING.—Two gentlemen can be accommodated with board in a private family, at No. 286 Bleecker-st.

BOARDING IN THE COUNTRY.—A private family, residing at Madison, N. J., have accommodations for a few Summer boarders. The locality from its healthfulness and convenience of access, possesses attractions superior to those of any village within the same distance of the City. Particulars may be ascertained at No. 3 Perry-st., New-York.

BOARD WANTED—By a gentleman and wife; a furnished room with board for the lady, in a plain, private family, where there are no other boarders. Brooklyn preferred. Address, with particulars and terms, which must be moderate, CHILDE HAROLD, office of this paper. References exchanged.

BOARDING IN THE COUNTRY.—Board can be had at Jericho, L. I., in a private family. Location very pleasant, and near the depot. Communication between Jericho and the City three or four times a day. Inquire of Mrs. M. HALL, at Jericho, on the premises.

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MAGDALEN HEPBURN: A Story of the Scotch Revolution. By the author of "Margaret Maitland," "Adam Graeme," &c. 12mo., cloth, $1.
BEHIND THE SCENES—Latest edition. Lady Bulwer's new Book. $1 25.
NANNETTE AND HER LOVERS: A Tale of Normandy. By TALBOT GWYNNE. Cloth, 12mo. $1.
PERSONS AND PICTURES FROM ENGLISH AND FRENCH HISTORY. By HENRY WILLIAM HERBERT, Esq. 12mo., muslin, $1 25.
LIFE AND LABORS OF ST. AUGUSTINE. Translated from the German of Dr. PHILIP SCHAFF, by Prof. T. C. PORTER. 12mo., cloth, 75 cents. Published by
JOHN C. RIKER, No. 129 Fulton-st., New-York.

FANNY FERN'S NEW STORY.
A CARD TO THE PUBLIC.
NEW-YORK, May 25, 1855.

It having been stated that there is no truth in the announcement that I have agreed to pay Fanny Fern one hundred dollars a column for an Original Tale for the New-York *Ledger*, and as I have been written, and personally appealed to, in regard to the matter, I have thought it best to put the subject beyond further discussion, by the publication of the following affidavit and statements:

ROBERT BONNER.

R. BONNER, proprietor of the New-York *Ledger*, being duly sworn, doth depose and say, that the statement that he has agreed to pay FANNY FERN one hundred dollars per column for an Original Tale for the *Ledger*, is strictly and unequivocally true; nor are the columns contracted for to be of unusual length, but of the regular *Ledger* column, in the large *Ledger* type. Deponent further declares that the said Fanny Fern has bound herself, legally and by her own signature, to write the tale aforesaid at the rate herein mentioned; and it is understood it is to be ready for publication early in June. Deponent also declares that in every announcement he has made, or caused to be made, with regard to this agreement, he has stated the truth, and nothing but the truth, and deponent further says not.

ROBERT BONNER.

Sworn before me this 25th day of May, 1855.
FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

Having drawn the contract above referred to, between FANNY FERN and R. BONNER, Esq., I take pleasure in stating that the above declaration in regard to the contract is true both in letter and spirit.

OLIVER DYER,
No. 25 Park-row, New-York.

NEW BOOKS BY MRS. TUTHILL.
PUBLISHED THIS DAY.
JOY AND CARE. A Friendly Book for Young Mothers. By Mrs. L. C. TUTHILL. 1 vol., 12mo., 62½ cents.
SCRIBNER'S NEW BOOKS.
THE ENGLISHWOMAN IN RUSSIA. 1 vol., $1 12½.
N. P. WILLIS' RAGBAG. 1 vol. $1 25.
HOMES FOR THE PEOPLE. By G. WHEELER. 1 vol.
ORATORS AND STATESMEN. By D. A. HARSHA. 1 vol. $2 25.
IK MARVEL'S FUDGE DOINGS. 2 vols., $2.
CONYBEARE AND HOWSON'S LIFE AND EPISTLES OF ST. PAUL. 2 vols., $6.
LIVES OF THE CHIEF JUSTICES OF THE UNITED STATES. By G. VAN SANTVOORD. 1 vol., 8vo., $2 25.
CHARLES SCRIBNER,
No. 145 Nassau-st., New-York.

THE GREAT UNKNOWN.
The recently discovered Romance at Paris, by
SIR WALTER SCOTT,
Entitled
MOREDUN.
A TALE OF THE TWELVE HUNDRED AND TEN.
Will be published June 5. Nothing in the literary world for the last twenty years has created such intense excitement in Europe as the discovery of this posthumous novel, written by "The Wizard of the North." Published by
W. P. FETRIDGE & CO., Franklin-square, New-York.
Persons remitting fifty cents will receive a copy of the book post-paid by mail.

THE PROTESTANT CHURCHMAN.
This valuable Weekly Episcopal paper is edited by Rev. HENRY ANTHON, D. D.; Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, D. D.; Rev. ... H. CANFIELD; ANSON D. F. RANDOLPH, No. 683 Broadway, Publisher. Subscription, price $2 50 from June to June in every year. This paper is devoted to sound Evangelical principles, and the maintenance of pure Protestant truth.

SLOTE & JANES—Stationers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Sets of Blank Books of the best paper always on hand or made to order, of any pattern, at the shortest notice.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Will be ready at 11 o'clock this morning.
COMMENCEMENT OF THE SIXTH YEAR.
HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE
FOR JUNE.

The present Number commences the Sixth Year and the Eleventh Volume of HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE; and the Publishers embrace this opportunity to renew their cordial acknowledgments to the Press and the Public for the uniform approbation and encouragement which have been accorded to their enterprise. At no former period has their list of subscribers been as large as it now is.

The Magazine will continue to be conducted on the same general plan which has rendered it so universally popular. It will be the aim of the Publishers to furnish, in the most elegant form, the largest amount of the best reading, to be selected from the entire field of American and Foreign Literature. The contents of the Magazine will be made up with direct reference to the wants and tastes of the great body of the American People, rather than to those of any particular class or profession. No effort will be spared to combine entertainment with instruction. The success which has heretofore attended the efforts to carry out this plan, is the best incentive to, and guarantee of, its further continuance.

At no time since the commencement of the Magazine have so ample means for rendering it attractive been at the disposal of the Publishers. They have now awaiting insertion contributions from the best Writers and most eminent Artists in the country. The Editorial Department will continue to present its accustomed variety, embracing every topic, from the gravest ethical discussion to the most piquant details of gossip and anecdote. The Publishers feel warranted in assuring their friends and subscribers that the forthcoming Numbers will exceed in beauty and interest any heretofore issued.

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CALIFORNIA THROUGH ENGLISH EYES.
Illustrated by sixteen engravings.
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Illustrated by seven engravings.
THE NEWCOMES. By W. M. THACKERAY.
With six illustrations by DOYLE.
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ILLUSTRATIONS—(Furnished by BRODIE in advance of their appearance)—Children's Costumes—Mantilla—Cap.

TERMS—The Magazine may be obtained of Booksellers, Periodical Agents, or from the Publishers, at THREE DOLLARS a year, or TWENTY-FIVE CENTS a Number. The Semi-annual Volumes, as completed, neatly bound in Cloth, are sold at Two Dollars each, and Muslin Covers are furnished to those who wish to have their back Numbers uniformly bound, at TWENTY-FIVE CENTS each. Nine Volumes are now ready, bound.

The Publishers will supply Specimen Numbers gratuitously to agents and Postmasters, and will make liberal arrangements with them for circulating the Magazine. They will also supply Clubs of two persons at Five Dollars *a year, or five persons at Ten Dollars. Clergymen supplied* at Two Dollars a year.

HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers.

EUROPE IN 1855.—Travelers to Europe can see or purchase of the undersigned, American books and newspapers, Guide Books for Paris and the Continent, and all English Books, on good terms. Attention will be devoted to American visitors, and any information gladly given.
SAMPSON, LOW, SON & CO., American and English Booksellers and Publishers, No. 47 Ludgate-hill, (by St. Paul's,) London.

WILLIAM K. CORNWELL—No. 331 Pearl-st., Franklin-square, Harper & Brother's Buildings, offers for sale at lowest rates a general assortment of BOOKS and STATIONERY. Orders receive prompt attention. INDUCEMENTS of a peculiar nature will be offered purchasers of SCHOOL BOOKS in quantities.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers, Printers, and Bookbinders, No. 77 Maiden-lane, sell every style of Blank-Book, Paper and Stationery. Orders receive prompt attention.

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Having lately added to their stock the
LATEST NEW PATTERNS OF
VELVET AND BRUSSELS CARPETINGS,
are prepared to offer to purchasers
GREATER INDUCEMENTS THAN EVER.
INGRAINS, THREE-PLYS AND OILCLOTHS,
IN THE USUAL VARIETY.
GRAND-ST., CORNER OF CHRYSTIE.

CASH STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS HOUSE.
JAMES McCREERY & CO., Importers and Jobbers, No. 37 Warren-st., have now in store, and are receiving daily from auction and otherwise, a full assortment of
SILKS, SHAWLS, DRESS AND LACE GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c.
The facilities they possess enable them to offer unusual inducements to cash and short time buyers.

NEW SPRING MANTILLAS
AT REDUCED PRICES.—The subscriber has recently reduced the prices of his mantillas in order to close the balance of this season's manufacture. The stock consists of all qualities, from low priced to rich Moire Antique goods, in blacks, greens, browns, and all the choice shades of tan colors. The special attention of the trade is invited.
E. S. MILLS, Nos. 90 and 92 Chambers-st.,
3 doors from Broadway.

NEW SILK AND MILLINERY GOODS HOUSE
FROST & MALLORY, No. 5 Park-place.
SILKS, RIBBONS, TRIMMINGS, EMBROIDERIES, CRAPES, LACES, WHITE GOODS, GRASS CLOTHS, &c. INCLUDING A VERY ATTRACTIVE AND ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF MILLINERY GOODS. IMMENSE REDUCTION FROM TIME PRICES FOR CASH. THE NEWEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE GOODS.

FASHIONABLE PARASOLS.
JAMES K. SPRATT would inform his friends and the public that he has opened a convenient place at No. 363 Broadway, for the sale of all the NEW STYLES OF PARASOLS, where he will be pleased to sell a dozen or a single one at a low figure. No. 363 Broadway.

CASH STRAW GOODS HOUSE.—The entire Stock at Nos. 64 and 66 John-st., corner of William, is offered at reduced prices for cash.
STRAW BONNETS,
LEGHORN FLATS,
FRENCH FLOWERS, &c.
HOMES & KETCHUM.

JAMES FRANCE, No. 709 BROADWAY,
Will open on WEDNESDAY, May 30, 1855, a new and beautiful assortment of French Worked Bands, Collars, &c., &c., on Swiss and Cambric Muslins.

ARGENTINE.—A. T. STEWART & CO. have opened two cases of this very desirable material, used for covering ornaments, mirrors, pictures, &c., to preserve them during the Summer from dust and flies. It is perfectly transparent; the colors are green, gold, brown, black and white. Price 8c. per yard. Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

REDUCTION OF PRICES.—The balance of the new and fashionable BAREGE AND SILK TISSUE ROBES, recently received, will be offered on Monday, May 28, at a considerable reduction in price.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

TO THE LADIES.—MADDEN & STEWART have opened their new Lace and Embroidery store No. 643 Broadway, second door above Bleecker-st., where they will find from auction a large invoice of lace and muslin sets at $3 each.

LINEN GOODS.—Irish Linens, White and Brown Table Cloths, Napkins, Towels, &c. Also, Union Cloths, Damasks, Towels, &c. Dealers supplied at lowest cash prices by WM. MATHEWS. Nos. 52 and 54 Catharine-st.

YOUTHS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING—For all ages from three to twenty years, at wholesale. J. B. CLOSE, BAILEY & CO., No. 9 Park-place, N. Y.

WATCHES! WATCHES!!—The subscriber is selling all descriptions of Gold and Silver Watches, at retail, lower than any house in the City.

FINE GOLD LEPINE WATCHES, 4 holes jeweled	$25		
BEAUTIFUL ENAMELED LADIES' WATCHES	35		
SPLENDID ENAMELED LADIES' WATCHES, with diamonds in case	55		
GOLD DETACHED LEVERS full jeweled	40		
GOLD ENAMELED HUNTING WATCHES	45		
GOLD DETACHED LEVERS, for Ladies, rich engraved cases	35		
FINE GOLD HUNTING LEPINES, for Ladies	35		
FINE GOLD HUNTING DETACHED LEVERS, full jeweled	40		
SPLENDID LEVER WATCHES for Daguerreotypes	115		
RICH WATCHES, which wind up and set without a key	85		
REAL JULES JURGENSEN WATCHES, perfect time-keepers	$150	to	$300
REAL COOPER WATCHES, Duplex and Levers	125	to	250
INDEPENDENT SECOND and QUARTER-SECOND WATCHES, for timing horses	75	to	250
SPLENDID GOLD POCKET CHRONOMETERS, perfect time-keepers	125	to	250
WATCHES, which run eight days with once winding	125	to	175
RICH MAGIC WATCHES for Ladies and Gentlemen, which change into three different Watches	100	to	175
GOLD ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS	35	to	55
GOLD HUNTING CASE ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS	50	to	80
SILVER ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS	18	to	35
SILVER DETACHED LEVERS	14	to	25
SILVER LEPINE WATCHES	$6		

SPLENDID GOLD and SILVER ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS, made by M. J. Tobias, and other celebrated makers.
VERY FINE DUPLEX WATCHES, made by T. F. Cooper, Werner, and all celebrated makers.
Watches Cleaned and repaired in the best manner, at much less than the usual prices. All Watches warranted to keep good time. GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer, Wholesale and Retail, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway.

HARRISON'S CARNATION ROUGE—How beautifully does the hue of the Carnation Pink express the health tint of the maiden's cheek, when young life is bounding through her veins, and beauty's warm coloring sits upon her lips, and her buoyant soul is darting light from her beaming eyes. To restore that loveliness when nature fails, is the work of art. In HARRISON'S CARNATION ROUGE is art's substitute for nature's lost loveliness. It is sold at wholesale by GRIFFIN & ACKEN, No. 61 Maiden-lane, and at retail by T. T. GREEN, No. 600 Broadway.

To remove freckles and all cutaneous defects, give beauty to the complexion, and a soft texture to the skin, employ HARRISON'S CREAM OF BEAUTY.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The MANAGEMENT have the honor to announce that the
LA GRANGE
OPERA TROUPE
will repeat, for the last time, Verdi's Grand Opera of
ERNANI
On WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 30, 1855,
BEING THEIR
LAST APPEARANCE BUT FOUR IN NEW-YORK.
The principal Roles will be supported by
Mme. ANNA DE LA GRANGE,
Signor RAFFAELE MIRATE,
Signor MORELLI, and
Signor MARINI.
Musical Director and Conductor.............Signor ARDITI.
Seats may be procured at HALL & SON'S, JOLLIE'S, No. 300 Broadway, VAN NORDEN & KING'S, and at the Box Office of the Academy of Music.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.—Parquet, Parquet Circle, and First Circle, $1; Secured, $1 50; Family Circle, 25 cents; and Amphitheatre, 25 cents. Doors open at 7½; the Opera to commence at 8 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—English Opera is well sustained here by the celebrated PYNE AND HARRISON COMPANY—Miss Louisa Pyne, Miss Pyne, Mr. Borrani, Mr. Harcourt, and the whole troupe are nightly receiving favor from large and enthusiastic audiences.
TO-NIGHT Auber's charming Opera,
THE CROWN DIAMONDS,
is to be performed, and Miss Louisa Pyne will introduce
RODE'S VARIATIONS,
A marvelous piece of vocalism.

PERHAM'S ETHIOPIAN TROUPE, NO. 663 BROADWAY.
THE GREAT BURLESQUE BABY SHOW,
with new scenery, dresses and properties. Also introducing
NEW-YORK NOTABLES AND BARNUM'S SHOWS,
making the most novel and amusing exhibition ever presented.
Previous to Baby Show,
NEGRO MINSTRELSY AND VARIETIES.
Performances every Evening, and Wednesday and Saturday afternoons.
Tickets 25 cents. Gift Tickets admit four persons each.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS, No. 539 Broadway—EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK—The very successful burlesque on
NORMA.
In White Faces.
Preceding the Opera, Negro Minstrelsy, with the unrivaled G. SWAYNE BUCKLEY in his celebrated characters, introducing his new Banjo Solo, entitled "CHOW OUT, SHANGHAI."
Commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents.

JEWS' HOSPITAL IN NEW-YORK.—28th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.—This institution will be opened for the reception of patients on TUESDAY, June 5, prox. Applications for the admission of patients must be made at the Hospital.
Consulting Physicians—C. R. GILMAN, M. D., W. R. MAXWELL, M. D., WM. DETMOLD, M. D., B. W. McCREADY, M. D.
Consulting Surgeons—VALENTINE MOTT, M. D., WILLARD PARKER, M. D., THOMAS M. MARKOE, M. D.
Attending Surgeons—ISRAEL MOSES, M. D., ALEXANDER B. MOTT, M. D.
Resident Physician—MARK BLUMENTHAL, M. D.
Superintendent—H. RAYMOND.
By order of the Directors. T. J. SHIKAB, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—Lessee and Manager Mr. HACKETT. THIS EVENING, May 30, second night of
MASANIELLO,
OR, THE DUMB GIRL OF PORTICI.
With new and appropriate scenery by J. R. Smith; new dresses, properties, &c.
Fenella (The Dumb Girl)..................Senorita Soto
Characters by the entire strength of the dramatic company. During the piece dancing by Senorita Soto, Mme. Carrese, M'lle Ducy Barre, Mr. G. W. Smith and an extended Corps de Ballet. Among other scenes, GRAND ERUPTION OF MOUNT VESUVIUS.
The Entertainments to commence with the
KILL OR CURE.
On THURSDAY, Mr. HACKETT will repeat
FALSTAFF IN KING HENRY IV.
Being his Last Appearance but Two this Season.
Doors open at 7¼. To commence at 7¾.

EXTRA NOTICE.—WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Mrs. HOEY'S BENEFIT will take place on THURSDAY EVENING, May 31, 1855, on which occasion Mrs. Hoey's sister, Mme. KROLLMAN, will make her first appearance in New-York, and sing a Cavatina from LINDA DI CHAMOUNI. Also will be performed, for the first time at this Theatre, the Comedy of
WHERE THERE'S A WILL THERE'S A WAY!
And Colly Cibber's splendid Comedy, with new dresses, scenery, &c.,
SHE WOULD AND SHE WOULD NOT!
Both pieces will include the following named artists: Messrs. Lester, Blake, Brougham, Dyott, Vincent, Stewart and Bland; Mesdames Hoey, Brougham, Stevens, Conover, &c. Box book now open.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Doors open at 7; performance to commence at 7½. Dress Circle, 50c.; Parquette, 50c.; Second Tier of Boxes, 25c.; Orchestra Stalls, $1; Private Boxes, $6 and $7. THIS EVENING, May 30, will be presented the Comedy of
LAUGH WHEN YOU CAN.
Mr. Bonus..........Mr. Blake | Miss Gloomly..........Mrs. Blake
After which, the last successful Comedy of the
FAST MAN.
To conclude with the Farce of MY SISTER KATE.

BURTON'S.—CHAMBERS-STREET.—WEDNESDAY—A most superior Comic Treat. The highly laughable comedy of
PAUL PRY.
Paul Pry, Mr. Burton, supported by the best talent.
With the new farce of
THE POST OF HONOR.
Cobus Yerks, Mr. G. Holland; Trudchen, Mrs. Burton.
TO-MORROW, SWEETHEARTS AND WIVES, and X. Y. Z., with Mr. Burton and Mr. Holland in each piece.
FRIDAY, THE SERIOUS FAMILY, and THE TOODLES, for the last time.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—E. A. MARSHALL, Sole Lessee. Doors open at 7 o'clock, and the performance commences at 7½ precisely. Boxes and Parquette, 50 cents; Family Circle and Upper Tier 25 cents; Private Boxes, $5 and $6. THIS EVENING, May 30, will be performed the admirable Comedy entitled
MASKS AND FACES.
To be followed by the popular Vaudeville of
LADIES BEWARE.
To conclude with THE OMNIBUS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—New faces, the SWISS BEARDED LADY and her BEARDED INFANT, who, although not yet two years old, has a full beard and whiskers. WEDNESDAY, May 30. Evening at 7½, THE LONELY MAN OF THE OCEAN. Afternoon, at 3, THE LONELY MAN OF THE OCEAN—to be seen at all hours. The Moose Giantess, Dwarf Lady, Ostriches, Mermaid, Happy Family, &c., to be seen as usual. Admittance 25 cents. Children under 10, 12½ cents.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY.—No. 497 Broadway.—This beautiful collection of paintings will be open to the public from 9 o'clock A. M. till 10 o'clock P. M. It contains some of the finest works of art ever put upon exhibition. Recent additions have been made to the collection. Admittance 25 cents. Season tickets, 50 cents.

GEO. CHRISTY & WOOD'S MINSTRELS—No. 472 Broadway, above Grand-st. Tickets 25 cents.
HENRY WOOD, }
GEO. CHRISTY, } Proprietors.

LOST AND FOUND.

$75 REWARD—Will be paid for the return of a valise marked "W. H. MORRELL, New-York," it having been taken from the Hudson River Railroad Depot, Chambers-st., at 12½ o'clock, yesterday; or any person returning a package of papers therein contained, being deeds, mortgages, &c., of property in Canada, will be suitably rewarded, and no questions asked. W. H. MORRELL,
No. 66 Liberty-st., New-York.

NOTE LOST.—A note dated April 15, 1855, payable six months after date at the Union Bank, Albany, for One Hundred and Sixteen Dollars, signed by R. H. VAN SICKLE & CO., and drawn to the order of C. W. & F. MORROW & Co., No. 69 William-st., to whom the finder will please return it and obtain a reward. The payment having been stopped it is of no use to others.

$10 REWARD.—LOST—On Monday evening, 28th inst., between 9 and 10 o'clock, in Henry-st., between Congress and Amity sts., Brooklyn, a LADY'S GOLD WATCH, for which the above reward will be paid on delivery at No. 254 Henry-st., Brooklyn, or No. 22 Chambers-st., New-York.

NOTICE.—The advertiser wishes to find the owner of a sum of money that was lost in the year 1853 by a person employed in a house in the lower part of this City. By addressing a line to ENQUIRER, *Courier & Enquirer* office, they may hear of something to their advantage.

LOST.—On Sunday morning, going from Wooster-st. to Broadway, a GOLD BRACELET, formed of links, connected by hinges. $5 will be paid for its return to the lady who lost it, at No. 12 Wooster-st.

SUMMER RETREATS.

A COMPLETE SUMMER HOME—On the Hudson River Railroad, near New Hamburg, Dutchess County, with rooms in single and double suites. Scenery magnificent, water soft, fruits of all kinds abundant, and every means of comfort. Apply for circulars at No. 359 Broadway. A personal interview on Thursday, at 12 o'clock.

SUMMER RETREAT AT ELM PARK, RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—The above establishment is now open for the reception of boarders. It is accessible by cars and steamboat daily. There is every facility for fishing and bathing, &c. Apply at Elm-park, or at No. 176 West 22d-st., New-York.

FOREST GROVE HOUSE—SCHOOLY'S MOUNTAIN.—This delightful Summer House will be open for the reception of guests on the 1st of June. Communication by means of Essex and Central Railroad of New Jersey.
DAVID C. NOE, Proprietor.

MAGNETIC POWDERS.

——Housekeepers!
Would ye be sound sleepers?
If so,
Then go
To LYON'S depot in Broadway
And his Powder get to-day.

THIS IS THE SEASON to pepper the bed-bugs and roaches in their Winter quarters. LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER AND PILLS for the destruction of insects and vermin are the only sure things. Central depot No. 424 Broadway.

I HAVE NOW TWO HUNDRED AFFIDAVITS—Sworn to by persons of repute and who have used my ONGUENT, confirming my statement upon oath, that my ONGUENT will force the whiskers, moustaches or the hair upon the head, even if the cheek has been bare or the head bald, inside of 42 days, and such are the proportion that it will not stain or injure the skin; and I tell the public that if I do not meet with more encouragement, I will not sell it at all. It's $1 a bottle; $4 50 per half dozen. Sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 186 Broadway; MAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; ... No. 66 South ...-st., Philadelphia; BRIGGS, No. ... Albany; SPALDING, No. 27 Tremont-row, Boston; COLLINS, No. 100 Main-st., Buffalo, and all druggists.

ELECTROTYPING AND STEREOTYPING.—VINCENT DILL, Stereotype Founder and Electrotyper, Nos. 29 and 31 Beekman-st. (Clinton Hall Buildings), New-York. This establishment is prepared to do all the various branches of Electrotyping and Stereotyping. Orders promptly executed at reasonable rates.

REPLATING.—Hotels, ships, steamboats and private families can have every description of old worn-out plated ware replated. Also, ... spoons and forks, and every kind of metal plated with silver or gilded, at short notice, by the MANHATTAN PLATING COMPANY, No. 391 Bowery.

Life in Liberia.

LETTER FROM A NEGRO FREEMAN IN MONROVIA TO HIS FORMER MASTER.

From the Missouri Republican, May 18.

Hon. EDWARD BATES, of this city, manumitted one of his slaves not long since, and sent him to Monrovia. We are favored with a letter from him, now a resident of the Republic of Africa, addressed to his former master, which is worthy of being laid before our readers. The sentiments therein expressed are honorable both to Mr. BATES and his servant, and will be noted by others, as we have noted them, with no little admiration and pleasure.

MONROVIA, Dec. 26, 1854.

DEAR MASTER EDWARD: I take this opportunity to inform you how I am. I have been in bad health for some time, though I now think that I am on the mend. By the help of God, I find in this place some very good friends. I have been for some time making shoes, which are worth $2 75, but I find it hard to get leather in this country.

People here go through an entire change. I don't suppose that if you saw me now you would know me. Instead of getting blacker, as I expected, I have turned yellow by fever. This is a fine country.

I should like very much to hear from you and all your family. It would do me good to hear from you all. Tell Woodson that monkeys in this place are plenty, and I should like to send him one. My respects to all the [illegible] — Mr. JULIAN, Mr. FLEMING, Mr. RICHARDSON, Mr. COALTER; Miss NANCY, Miss MATILDA, Miss [illegible], Miss SMITH. Give Mr. BARTON and his family my best respects, and tell all the servants that you had when I was with you, howdy. I have oftentimes thought of your family since I left, and I hope these few lines will find you in good health.

I expect that you have thought by my not writing, that I did not care for you; but that was not the reason. I did not think it worth while to write until I could tell something about this country. Here is one of God's favorite places on earth. Here people may plant their gardens at any time. Lima beans, if planted once, remain for six or seven years, and sweet potatoes are as fine as I ever saw, and not of one kind only. We have a great many other fine things. Plaintain and rice make a kind of bread that is as nice as pound cake. Palm oil makes most every thing to eat. In this country there is just as fine living as in any other. Yellow people in this country live just as long as black people.

I left on the 20th of April for Baltimore, and staid in that place eight days, and then we left there for Norfolk, and from there to Savannah, and then for Africa. We had a fine voyage—with the help of God—no storms. But one night the vessel ran against another and broke the jib-boom off. It seems as though God directed the blow, or we must have gone down. The Captain was a very fine man. He seemed to try to make the emigrants all comfortable on board. Notwithstanding all his pains, 25 died on board, and about 25 more have died since we arrived.

Tell Mr. SHUMATE that all old ISAAC JOHNSON'S family, except two, have died. JACOB ROBSON and his mother are dead also, and one of his children. Mr. [illegible] asked me to let him know how many died, when I got here.

I am well pleased with what you gave me, and I hope that neither you nor your family may feel it, and that God may give them all an abundance in this world, and in the world to come everlasting life. I do remember you in my prayers to God for what you have done for me.

It is more than likely when I write again I may have my companion, and not in the lower rank either. I have been fortunate thus far.

Give my love to my sister SARAH, MARY, and all the inquiring friends, and to E. S. WOODSON. I have written to him and hope that I shall get an answer soon.

I did not tell you of pawpaws that grow here. It is one of the nicest kind of vegetables; and as to fruit, there is the pineapple, orange and mango plum, rasking plums, limes, and the coffee in its berry, makes nice fruit-like plums. In this country the oleander is perpetual.

Now I shall give you a small account of the natives. The females come into town with streaks of mud on their faces and a small piece of cloth around them, and think themselves nicely dressed. And the Grumen when preached to, say that they don't want to learn of God, but they want money. Some of them have their teeth sharp, like dogs. The Congoes are more like human beings. They wear clothes like Americans. In this country there are reptiles that have two heads. The boa constrictor yields meat for the natives.

I had an opportunity to go on the mission if I chose to accept it, but I did not think it expedient, when I was on the sea, to change my course, so I did not go. This Christmas I heard a sermon from the fourth chapter of Luke. I myself have preached often since I left. My last attack of sickness was brought on by it. But I must be doing God's will.

Your unworthy servant, ADAM WHITE.

Extensive Conflagration—Immense Loss of Property.

From the Baltimore Republican, May 28.

About 8 o'clock on Saturday evening, our city was visited with one of the most destructive fires that has occurred for years. It was first discovered in the warehouse on Baltimore-street, second door east of Howard, occupied by Messrs. DAILEY, MASSEY & Co., as a wholesale clothing establishment, which seemed to be on fire in many separate places, from the cellar to the roof; and in spite of the efforts of the firemen, the fiery element raged on, and in less than one hour that and the corner building, occupied as a wholesale dry goods warehouse by Messrs. DEVRIES, STEPHENS & THOMAS, were, with most of their contents, in ruins. The falling of these buildings exposed an open window that had been built against in the rear of the large warehouse adjoining, occupied by Messrs. NORRIS, CALWELL & Co., wholesale and retail grocers; by T. S. BANTZ, as a wholesale shoe warehouse, and by R. TAVENNER & Co., saddlers. The flames now rushed through this exposed window, and in a few minutes the whole structure was in a blaze. On the third floor, whence the flames first got access, was stored 150 barrels of old whisky, which was soon on fire, and the blue flame that came from all parts of the building, and seemed to be running down the front walls, indicated the flow of the liquid fire throughout the structure. In fifteen minutes the whole interior was a mass of fire, and the walls soon tottered and fell. On Howard-street the flames in the meantime had also made considerable progress. From the corner building they communicated to the roof of E. BENNETT's fancy goods establishment, but the rear being protected from the heat by a high wall, the fire was confined to the roof and upper story. The adjoining building, occupied by Messrs. MAYER & BROTHER, importers of fancy goods, caught from the rear on every story, and was soon one sheet of flame from the cellar to the roof. The firemen, however, exerted themselves to check the spread of the fire beyond this building on Howard-street, and soon succeeded, but slight damage by water having been done to the adjoining book and stationery store of Messrs. JOHN CUSHING & Co. The losses are roughly estimated as follows—the amount of goods in all the buildings being large: Value of the buildings destroyed, $31,000; loss of DAILEY, MASSEY & Co., $35,000; DEVRIES, STEPHENS & THOMAS, $32,000; NORRIS, CALWELL & Co., $35,000; T. S. BANTZ, $13,000; R. TAVENNER, $7,000; E. BENNETT, $3,000; MAYER & BROTHER, $15,000; JOSIE & BAYONNE, $4,000; FISHER, BOYD & Co., $6,000; JOHN CUSHING & Co., $1,000.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets....*Carefully Reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.* TUESDAY, May 29—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are in rather better supply, but remain very quiet at $6 12½ for Pearls, and $5 75 for Pots, ℔ 100 lbs.

COAL—Foreign is inactive and languid. There is an improved inquiry for Anthracite at $5 50@$6 ℔ ton of 2,000 lbs., delivered.

COFFEE—The market manifests a little more animation, but no change in regard to prices. The sales since our last have embraced 250 pkgs. Java at 14c.@14½c., 500 bags Laguayra, Maracaibo and Porto Rico at 10½c.@11c.; 500 Rio at 10c.@10½c.; and 130 St. Domingo at 9c.@9½c. ℔ lb. HOFFMAN & Co. announce an auction sale of 4,500 bags Rio Coffee, in good order, for to-morrow, (Wednesday.) This announcement slightly interfered with business to-day.

COPPER—Is unchanged in demand and value. Stock moderate.

COTTON—Continues brisk and buoyant. The amount offering is not large, and as there prevails a lively inquiry for desirable grades, sellers have the advantage. Sales were reported yesterday and to-day of over 6,400 bales at prices, if anything, a shade above those quoted in our last, which for the present we repeat:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	9¼	9½	9½	9½
Middling	10¾	11	11¼	11½
Middling Fair	11½	11¾	12	12½
Fair	12	12	13	13

FEATHERS—Live Geese are less sought after, and are rather depressed, at 38c.@40c. ℔ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are coming forward less freely; but, as the demand is not very animated, prices are without any considerable improvement. Common qualities, indeed, are even heavier and easier; but no change can be noticed in the value of the medium or finer kinds. These are the most in request, though the trade therein is limited. The day's movements comprise 6,000 barrels. We append a revised list of quotations:

Ordinary State	$10 12½@10 25
Straight State	10 25 @10 37½
Favorite State	10 37½@10 50
Mixed Western	10 [illegible] @10 [illegible]
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	10 25 @10 37½
Fancy Michigan	10 37½@10 50
Common to Good Ohio	10 18¾@10 37½
Fancy Ohio	10 37½@10 50
Extra Ohio	10 62½@12 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	10 50 @11 00
Fancy Genesee	10 50 @10 75
Extra Genesee	11 00 @12 00

At the close, our lowest figures were not very acceptable to owners. Canadian is in better demand and is firmer, the day's movements including 1,000 bbls. inferior to extra grades, at $10 37½@$11 25, chiefly at $10 50@$11 ℔ bbl. Southern is salable and pretty firm, the transactions embracing 1,300 bbls. mixed to extra grades at from $11 50@$13 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is moderately dealt in and is steady in price, with sales of 300 bbls. fine and superfine, at $7 25@$8 50 ℔ bbl. Jersey Corn Meal is dull and heavy, at $5 [illegible] ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is essentially unaltered. The supply here is very small, but there is a fair amount offering to arrive. Parties, however, still disagree about prices. Hence the restricted business. 1,000 bushels good Michigan White brought, to-day, $2 85 ℔ bushel. Rye is dull and nominal. Barley has not varied. Oats are becoming rarer and are advancing. They now command, in small parcels, 77c.@80c., for State; 81c.@84c. for Western; and proportionate rates for other kinds. A supply of good quality is much needed. Corn is plenty and offered freely. Hence it is decreasing in value, despite the influence of a prevalent active demand, chiefly for the Eastern and local trade. There is some export inquiry, but it is for old Western, and for Southern Yellow, of which there is very little to be had and for which holders continue to ask very high prices. New Western mixed is the most abundant kind in market and this constitutes the bulk of the current sales. The day's transactions include over 65,000 bushels at $1 05@$1 07 for Common to good new Western mixed; and $1 12@$1 13½ for Southern White and yellow, ℔ bushel.

HAY—Though not active is steady in price. 500 bales River changed hands at $1 12½@$1 25 ℔ 100 lbs.

HEMP—The demand is moderate, and as the supplies in market are not very heavy, previous rates are sustained.

HOPS—We heard that 35 bales last year's crop brought 16c.@20c. ℔ lb.

IRON—A limited inquiry still exists for Scotch Pig, which is obtainable at $26@$28, usual terms, ℔ ton. Other kinds are partially neglected, and are nominal in price.

LATHS—Eastern are still salable and firm at $1 62½ ℔ thousand.

LEAD—The inquiry is very tame, but prices are without essential alteration. Galena, $6 25; Foreign, $6 12½@$6 25; Bar, $6 50; Sheet and Pipe, $7 75@$8, ℔ 100 lbs.

LIME—Rockland is quiet and languid at 85c. for common, and $1 12½ for Lump, ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—The market is inactive, but otherwise unaltered. Sales transpired of 140 bbls. New Orleans, at 30c.@31c.; 40 hhds. Porto Rico at 32c., and small parcels of Cuba Muscovado at 26c.@27c. ℔ gallon.

NAILS—Cut are worth 3½c. ℔ lb., at which there is a fair business being transacted. Wrought rules quiet, yet firm, at 5c.@5½c. for German, and 8c.@11c. for English, ℔ lb.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine continues in slack demand, at $3 25@$3 37½ ℔ 280 lbs. There is not a great deal offering. Spirits Turpentine is dull and drooping,—being now procurable, in lots, at 43c., cash, ℔ gallon. Tar is less active, yet steady, chiefly at $3 25@$3 62½ ℔ bbl. White Rosin has not varied. More has been done in Common Rosin, within a range of from $1 85@$1 90 ℔ 310 lbs., delivered. This kind is tolerably abundant.

OILS—Crude is in light supply and pretty fair request, at 60c.@70c. for Whale, and $1 80 for Sperm, ℔ gallon. There is a little more animation in manufactured kinds, but prices thereof are unchanged. Olive remains as last noticed. Linseed has attracted increased attention, mostly at 90c. for large and 91c.@92c. for small lots ℔ gallon. Nothing new has occurred in Lard Oil.

PROVISIONS—Pork is generally in rather limited demand and tending slightly downwards. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,250 bbls. at $16 68½@$16 75 for old Mess; $14,62½ for new Prime; and $17 50@$17 62½ for new Mess, ℔ bbl. Dressed Hogs are still unchanged. Cut Meats are even plentier and easier, the operations including 500 pkgs. at 9½c.@9¾c. for Hams, and 7½c.@7¾c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon has not varied. Lard is still dull and drooping. The business amounts to 800 bbls. and tcs., at prices ranging from 10½c.@10¾c. ℔ lb. Beef is less active, but firm, with sales of 250 bbls., at $8 50@$9 50 for Prime; $10@$12 50 for Country Mess; $15@$15 50 for repacked Mess, and $16 25@$16 50 for extra do., ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is moderately inquired for, within a range of from $23@$26 ℔ tre. Beef Hams are needed, at from $17@$20 ℔ bbl. Butter is obtainable at 16c.@20c. for Ohio; 19c.@24c. for ordinary to Good State, and 25c.@28c. for Choice do., ℔ lb. Cheese is worth but from 7c.@11c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Is dull and heavy, with very light sales, at from $5 62½@$6 37½ ℔ 100 lbs. The stock is not large, but the demand is at present quite limited.

SALT—The inquiry is moderate, and prices are pretty uniform. Turks Islands, &c., 45c.@46c. ℔ bushel; Cadiz, 28c.@30c. do.; Lisbon, 25c.@28c. do.; St. Ubes, 30c.@32c. do.; Liverpool, ground, 95c.@97½c. ℔ sack; Liverpool, fine, $1 30@$1 50 do.

SOAP—Sales of 100 boxes Castile have been effected at 10½c.@10¾c. ℔ lb.

SUGARS—Rule about the same, with sales of 325 hhds Cuba, at 5½c.@5¾c.; and small lots of other kinds at old rates.

TALLOW—There were 6,000 lbs. Prime bought at 11½c.@11¾c. ℔ lb.

TIN—Is quiet, but unchanged in price. Banca, 28c.@29c. ℔ lb., cash; Straits, 26c.@26½c. ℔ lb., cash; Plates, ½d X., $9 87½@$10 ℔ box; do., I. C. Coke, $8@$8 25 ℔ box, and Terne, Coke, $8@$8 12½ ℔ box.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported of 250 bbls. Ohio and Prison, in lots, at 37½c.@38½c. ℔ gallon,—showing an easier market.

FREIGHTS—A heavier business has been transacted since our last, but without eliciting any essential improvement in rates. For Liverpool, the engagements have included 1,000 bales Cotton at 5-32d.@3-16d.—mostly at the former rate for compressed, ℔ lb.; 10,000 bushels Corn, part in ship's bags, at 2½d. ℔ bushel, and 1,200 bbls. Naval Stores at 1s. for Rosin, and 2s. for Tar. For London, the shipments have amounted to about 50 tons Oil at 17s. 6d.; 120 tres. Rice at 15s., and 2,500 bbls. Naval Stores, chiefly Rosin, at 1s. 6d., but embracing some Tar and Turpentine at previous figures. For Glasgow, Rosin was lightly taken at 1s. 6d. ℔ bbl. For the Continent of Europe, the engagements were limited, and rates were apparently unaltered. For other ports, very little was reported, and quotations were quite nominal.

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following list consists of prominent Houses in each line of Business:

DRY GOODS.

American and Foreign Silks.

BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO. (Imp. & Job.) 112 Broadway.

Berlin Wool, Embroidery Silks, Fringes, Gimps, Buttons, Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Gold and Silver Articles for Regalia.

KOHLSAAT BROS., (Importers and Jobbers,) 48 John-st.

American Lamps and Gas Fixtures.

DEITZ, BRO. & CO. (Manuf's)....132 William-st., rear

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

J. M. DAVIES, JONES & CO., Imp. & Manf. 32 Warren-st.

American Perfumery.

MERCHANTS' GOLDEN BELL..........567 Broadway.

Agricultural Warehouse.

R. L. ALLEN (late A. B. Allen & Co.) 189 and 191 Water-st.

Artificial Flowers and Feathers—New Styles.

JAMES TUCKER, (Importer and Wholesale Dealer,) No. 367 Broadway. Bridal Wreaths for the million.

American and Foreign Rubber Goods.

UNION INDIA RUBBER CO....Manufactory, 41 John-st.

Advertising Agents.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO..............119 Nassau-st.

American Saddles, Harness, Trunks, &c.

S. M. SEGEE, (Imp. and Manf.)...526 Broadway, cor. 12th-st.

Brown & Allen's Premium Piano-Fortes.

FISHER & HOOD, (Sole Agts.,) No. 435 Broadway, corner Howard-st. Pianos and Melodions from best man'rs.

Decorative Artist in Fresco, &c., &c.

GEO. FICHT............................266 Spring-st.

Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dyes, &c.

KINSLEY & DARLING, (Wholesale Dealers) 62 Vesey-st.

Doors, Sashes and Blinds.

N. P. KIMBALL, (Wholesale and Retail,)...78 Beekman-st.

Engravers, (Wood.)

W. HOWLAND...339 Broadway, 1 door above Astor House.

Fireworks.

JOLLEY & TIERS, (Manufacturers of,) 43 Maiden-lane.

French Window Glass.

J. H. POILLON & CO. (Importers)..............24 Barclay-st.

Fancy Goods, Combs, Buttons, Cutlery, Jewelry.

GARDINER & LYON, (Impt's and Jobbers,) 120 Fulton-st.

French and German Baskets, &c.

CHARLES ZINN & CO., (Importers,) No. 50 Maiden-lane and No. 81 Liberty-st.

Grate and Fender Makers.

WM. H. JACKSON, (formerly W. & N. Jackson & Sons,) No. 251 Broadway, one door above 12th-st.

Glass—French Window.

E. P. DICKIE, 104 Chamber-st., n. Hudson R. R. R. Dépôt.

Hats, Caps and Straw Goods.

G. W. & J. READ, (Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers,) No. 106 Chambers-st.

Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, &c.

T. DOUGLASS, Manufacturer and Dealer.........5 Platt-st.

Iron, Metals, &c.

BUNTING & BEAN, (Brokers,)..............60 Wall-st.

Boat and Oar Bazaar.

From 200 to 300 Boats always on hand. A liberal discount allowed to those who buy to sell again. INGERSOLL'S 239 South-st.

Lightning Rods.

A. M. QUIMBY & SON, 126 East 27th, and 119 Nassau-sts. LYON Manufacturing Co. Otis' Improved Patent. Other rods put up for 6½ cents per foot, 7 Gold-st.

Lithographers.

GEORGE HAYWARD....................120 Water-st.

Looking Glasses and Picture Frames.

JOHN S. WILLARD..........440 Pearl-st., near Chatham.

Lamps, Phosgene, Burning Fluid and Camphene.

CHARLES STARR, Jr. & CO.................117 Fulton-st.

Looking Glasses, Picture Frames, &c.

RICHARDS, KINGSLAND & CO........110 Chambers-st.

Oil Cloths, (Com. Merchants and Manufacturers.)

ALBRO & HOYT......76 John-st., and 29, 31 and 33 Platt-st.

Paints, Oils, &c.

RAYNOLDS & DEVOE...............106 and 108 Fulton-st.

Paper Warehouse.

CYRUS W. FIELD & CO., (Wholesale Dealers)..11 Cliff-st.

Planished Tin and Japanned Ware.

GEO. HODGETTS (Manuf.)..............[illegible] William-st.

Paper in Rolls and Reams.

EUGENE ELY............75 Fulton-st., 2d door below Gold.

Promissory Notes and other Mercantile Paper,

Sold on com. by D. M. FARNUM, 6 Jauncey-court, Wall-st.

Ship Bread and Crackers.

S. TITUS & CO.......................[illegible] Washington-st.

Sperm, Whale, and Lard Oil.

M. VANDERHOFF, (Manufacturer and Dealer) 26 and 28 Frankfort-st.

Toys and Fancy Goods.

J. AHLBORN & CO.,......[illegible] Maiden-lane, and [illegible] Liberty-st.

Watches, Jewelry, and Fancy Goods.

PLATT & BROTHER, (Impt's & Manuf.,)...20 Maiden-lane.

Window and Plate Glass, (French and English.)

F. HOPKINS & BRO.'S, (Importers)...............[illegible] Barclay-st.

☞ Any additions to the above list should be brought to the office of S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York, have made such arrangements with the best and most widely circulated journals in the United States and Canadas, that they are enabled to make a saving of time and expense to the advertiser who do business through them. They select the best papers, and advertise economically as the very lowest prices, and always keep the interest of their customers in view. Merchants are invited to call on them.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—Situated in the southern part of the village of Tarrytown, within five minutes' walk of the dépôt. Location healthy and pleasant, with a beautiful view of the river. The lot has about two hundred feet of river front, a good, never-failing spring of water, a plentiful supply of grapes and other fruit, a good carriage-house and stable. Possession given immediately. Inquire of JOHN F. GRIFFIN, No. 63 Maiden-lane, or of the subscriber on the premises. URIAH FIELD.

HOUSES AND LAND FOR SALE CHEAP.—25 acres of land in the village of Tarrytown. Houses in Yonkers, price from $3,500 to $10,000. Part of the above, to rent. Will exchange for hardware or groceries, part of the above. Very little money wanted on the above property. Inquire of PETER H. FOSTER, No. 299 Broadway, N. Y.

COUNTRY HOUSE FOR SALE.—Built last Summer, very roomy, marble mantles, grates, closets, pantries, a very large parlor, dining room, kitchen with range, and store room on the first floor. Three large rooms and four chambers on second floor, two finished attic rooms and open garret, in short a model house for a large family, on four lots of ground 150 feet deep, and more land if desired, all neatly fenced in, well and out-house. Situate on George st., opposite Villa-place, Eltona, less than ten minutes' walk from Morrisania station, Harlem Railroad. One hour from City Hall. Price $3,700—$500 cash, balance quarterly payment of $100, with interest, half yearly. Apply to E. H. ELTON, No. 20 Nassau st., from 9 to 12 o'clock A. M., or on the premises every afternoon.

COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM FOR SALE—A delightful country place on the Passaic River, in the corporate limits of Paterson, New-Jersey, and 1½ miles from the dépôt, Post-Office, &c. Dwelling 45 by 32 feet, filled in with brick, two story and attic, and first-class extended kitchen; barn, stable, carriage-house; barns 100 feet front, sheds, corn-cribs, wood house, piggery, &c., and attached to the place is a farm of 65 acres of land mostly in a high state of cultivation, having a river front of about 1,000 feet. The mansion commands a fine view of the whole farm and for 15 or 20 miles around; a great variety of fruit and small fruits, &c. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE.—In Westchester County, viz.: one at White Plains, 11 acres, large Mansion, full grown trees, excellent fruit and kitchen garden; price $10,000; one of 60 acres on the Harlem Railroad, 15 miles from the City, improvements cost $70,000 five years ago; price $30,000; one of 30 acres, 2 miles from the City, good land and superior buildings; price $18,000. Also several farms located within 50 miles of the City Hall, by Harlem Railroad, containing from 50 to 300 acres each, and varying in price from $3,000 to $30,000. Apply to ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, No. 7 Broad-st.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A two-story house, containing eight rooms, nearly new, large garden, shade trees, fruit, &c., in the pleasant and healthy village of New-Durham, 3½ miles from Hoboken, on the Hackensack plank-road. Price $1,800, $1,300 can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply near the premises. H. F. PERRY.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT SPRINGVILLE, STATEN ISLAND.—House two stories and attic, new, 30 by 60 feet, piazza front and rear, containing eighteen rooms, four acres, now occupied by Hon. N. CROCHERON. Rent $300. Apply at No. 94 Maiden-lane.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE—WITH FOUR ACRES OF LAND, FOR SALE, in the village of Ridgefield, Conn. For particulars inquire of R. & D. M. STEBBINS & CO., No. 43 Barclay-st., or F. A. ROCKWELL, on the premises.

COTTAGES AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND, TO LET.—A new cottage, containing 11 rooms, and fitted up with every convenience for a genteel family. There is a good stable and coach-house, and about two acres of land, handsomely laid out, a large vegetable garden, and a variety of fruit. Spring and cistern water in both house and stables. It is situated about one mile from Vanderbilt's Landing, and commands a fine view of the Bay, City, Brooklyn, &c. Also, a house and store immediately on the shore, near the landing, with one acre of land. It is an excellent situation for a first-class grocery and boarding-house. For further particulars, apply to LEVI COOK, No. 71 Broadway.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—With the furniture, carriage, &c., and 20 acres of land, 1½ miles from the New Brunswick Depot, New-Jersey, on the banks of the Raritan, and commanding a magnificent view. The house is in the Gothic style, lately built with the best materials and filled in with brick. A photograph of the place can be seen at the office of F. D'HERVILLY, No. 10 Exchange-place.

RESIDENCE IN GENEVA FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—One of the most beautifully located residences in the village of Geneva, on the banks of Seneca Lake, 450 feet front on Main-st. The house is a well arranged two-story double house, filled in with brick, 53x60, and one-story wing 28x38, piazza in rear 75 feet long, marble mantels and grates in parlors, hall nine feet wide; the grounds are enclosed by a hawthorn hedge, and tastefully and ornamentally laid out with trees and shrubs, brick cistern, stone well of never failing water, vegetable garden and orchard, carriage house, stables and sheds. Well suited for a gentleman of taste. Also, immediately in front of the same, 16 acres of choice land. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 38 Wall-st.

RESIDENCE AND GROUNDS FOR SALE—BROOKLYN.—Delightful residence and grounds, west side Washington, between Fulton and Gates-avs. stable, hennery, &c.; either 8 or 4 lots, choice fruit, &c. Larger part of purchase can remain on mortgage. Apply to JOHN V. COLE, No. 50 South-st., or I. E. WEED, No. 19 Court-st., Brooklyn.

FARM FOR SALE CHEAP.—Of 18 acres, at Northport, Long Island, 38 miles from New-York, near the water. New house and barn; size of house, 30 feet by 20; barn, 25 by 18; well fenced, beautifully situated, overlooking the harbor; crops with the place. Price $2,500; $1,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. One small farm of 12 acres, 3 miles from Northport, house and barn; size of house, 20 feet by 22; plenty of fruit, well fenced. Other land can be bought near if needed. Price $650; $300 can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to TOWNSEND SCUDDER, No. 66 Wall-st., New-York, or by letter to J. S. LEWIS, Northport, Long Island.

FARM FOR SALE.—Situated on the Weaver-st. Road, about two miles from the Mamaroneck Depot, and three-quarters of a mile from the new depot at Chatsworth, containing nearly 60 acres, divided in arable meadow and woodland. The farm is well watered. There is a good apple orchard of grafted fruit, with small fruit in abundance. The house is an old-fashioned house, containing 11 rooms, with a large barn, carriage and poultry-house. As the owner is determined to sell, a bargain may be expected. For particulars, apply to Mr. ANDREW EAME, Jr. No. 117 Fulton-st., New-York, up stairs.

FARM OF 102 ACRES IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY FOR SALE.—One mile and a half from the village of Bedford, where an extensive Female Seminary is soon to be opened. The farm is occupied by the owner, in fine condition, good buildings, &c. About four miles from New Castle Station, on Harlem Railroad. Also, at Peekskill a superior building site—about three acres, extensive view of the Hudson River, within three minutes walk from the Railroad Station. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 21 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

FARM FOR SALE.—Consisting of 92½ acres best land, four miles from railroad dépôt at Goshen; house nearly new, built in the best style and in thorough order; outbuildings large, commodious and in first-rate repair. Particulars on application to THOMAS MONAHAN, Esq., No. 108 Front-st., or to the subscriber, on the premises. One-half the amount may remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years. W. H. BEEBE, Goshen, Orange County.

FARM FOR SALE AT HASTINGS.—Within two miles of the Hudson River Railroad Dépôt, containing 33½ acres, a fine orchard of fruit, six or seven acres of heavy timber, and a mill with water power—a beautiful spot. Apply to THEODORE MALLALY, corner of 6th-av. and Waverley-place, at the Bank.

ASTORIA.—ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—Situated 1½ miles from the ferry, with splendid view of the river and bay. The house is nearly new, and contains eleven rooms, closets and cellar, marble mantles, inside shutters, blinds, &c. Also, stable, carriage and other out-buildings, with two acres of ground beautifully laid out, with a large variety of fruit, ornamental trees and shrubs; the whole premises in good order. Terms easy. Apply to CHARLES W. WARD, No. 64 Front-st., or No. 21 Washington-terrace, Hoboken.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT.—AT TARRYTOWN, within five minutes of the Railroad Station, commanding a fine view of the Hudson River, a brick Gothic cottage, built in the very best manner by the present owner for his own residence; two large parlors with marble mantels and grate, a library and two large bedrooms, with wardrobes, on the first floor, kitchen, dining-room, vegetable cellar, wood and coal cellar, store room, pantries, closets, &c., in the basement; six large bedrooms, with wardrobes, in second story; ample garret, servants' enclosed stairway to second story, hot air furnace and cooking range, which operate very satisfactorily; piazza front and rear; the walls are 16 inches thick from the foundation to the roof. The lot contains nearly an acre of ground, with garden, well stocked with trees and shrubbery; a convenient carriage-house, &c. Would sell low, or exchange for eligible City property, as the owner's business makes it desirable that he should live in the City. Immediate possession could be given. Apply to WM. P. LYON, No. 25 Beekman-st., N. Y.

WATER-POWER AND TIMBER LAND.—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A valuable Lumbering Establishment, in full operation, a new mill, a good stock of logs on hand, and a quantity of sawed lumber in the yard, houses, barns, tools, &c. Connected with the above, in Pennsylvania, near the Delaware River, and convenient to the New York and Erie Railroad, is a large tract of timber land, which will be sold in lots, or all together, to suit purchasers. For particulars, inquire of E. F. WHITMORE, office of the *Plow, Loom and Anvil*, No. 9 Spruce-st., New-York.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR LUMBERMEN FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A saw-mill with gang of three saws, lath machinery, &c., three dwelling houses, one barn, blacksmith shop and other out-buildings, all new and in good order; 411 acres of land, (about 20 acres improved,) well timbered with pine, spruce, beach, birch and cherry; situate in Oneida County, within five miles of a Canal and about six miles from railroad. Price $9,500. Part may remain on mortgage, or will exchange for City property. Inquire of address H. JONES, No. 45 Front-st.

MOUNT VERNON AND FLEETWOOD PROPERTY FOR SALE—DEEDS TO DELIVER, &c.—JOHN STEVENS will be at the store of J. VANDERBELT, No. 37 Fulton-st., on FRIDAY, June 1, from 9½ to 4 o'clock for the transaction of business relating to property at Mount Vernon, Fleetwood or vicinity. Some of the most beautiful building spots in the country for sale, on good terms.

WALNUT COTTAGE WITH THREE ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.—A picturesque house containing 13 rooms, delightfully situated on the eastern slope of the Orange Mountain, at Orange, N. J., and one hour from the City by the Morris and Essex Railroad. Full particulars at HOMER MORGAN'S, No. 1 Pine-st.

WILLIAMSBURG LOTS FOR SALE.—Four lots on South 8th-st., between 1st and 2d; 4 lots on South 4th-st., between 12th-st. and Union-av.; 4 lots corner 9th and Ainslie sts.; 7 lots on 9th-st., between North 2d and Ainslie; 3 lots on 10th-st., between North 2d and Ainslie. Apply to GEO. STEVENSON, No. 45 Wall-st.

EAST NEW-YORK CENTRE LOTS FOR SALE.—And cottage-houses and other buildings erected on accommodating terms of payment. East New-York is growing rapidly—is as easy and cheap of access as 30th-st. Apply for terms, plans of building, &c., to C. R. MILLER & CO., Auctioneers, No. 306 Broadway.

LEASE AND FURNITURE OF A FIRST CLASS HOTEL FOR SALE.—In a neighboring city—doing a good business. The furniture but one year old. For information apply at HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

RARE CHANCE—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—For a house in New-York, a two-story cottage in Elizabethtown, N. J.; also 160 acres of land in Quincy, Ill.; both for a modern sized house in this City. Address J. R. care of A. H. LOSTON, Elizabethtown, N. J.

TO PURCHASERS OF OLD BUILDINGS.—FOR SALE.—No. 349 East Broadway. Required to be removed for the widening and extending of Walker-st.

FOR SALE.

LAND FOR SALE ON STATEN ISLAND—In lots to suit purchasers, from 5 to 50 acres. Also, a fine stone cottage, with out-buildings in first rate order, and 10 acres adjoining. Inquire of D. FOSTER LORD, No. 68 Liberty-st.

$3,500 ONLY FOR TWO SLOOPS—Of 70 tons each, in the most complete order, with a business secured that is now paying between $500 and $600 per month, as can be shown on an interview. Apply to DE MOTT, No. 167 Broadway, Rooms Nos. 6 and 7.

SCHOONER FOR SALE—The schooner HANNAH HAVENS, about 58 tons, draws 5 to 5½ feet water, is well found, her sails being entirely new. Will be sold low if applied for soon. A. C. HAVENS & CO., 21 Albany-st.

EIGHT-HORSE POWER STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER FOR SALE—Inquire of RICHARD WIGHT, No. 141 Thompson-st.

TO LET.

HOUSES TO LET.—The three-story brick houses, Nos. 112 and 114 Harrison-st., corner of Hicks-st., about six minutes' walk from the South Ferry, Brooklyn. These houses are well calculated for genteel families; situation excellent, with all the modern conveniences. Will be let low. Apply to Mr. LATIMER, at No. 103 Harrison-st.

HOUSE TO LET IN THE SEVENTH WARD.—A modern three-story and basement house, with gas and water throughout; range in kitchen, and large yard. Carpets, oilcloths and part of furniture for sale, if required. Rent $650. Inquire at *Commercial Register* Office, No. 16 Beekman st.

HOUSE TO LET—At a low rent, a nice small 3-story brick House on a cross street, near railroad and stage route. House contains nine rooms, in good order, and suitable for a small family. Immediate possession. E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th-av.

HOUSE TO LET.—A 3-story and basement House, situated in 29th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., a very desirable location, and at a low rent. Apply to J. H. CARRINGTON, No. 66 Barclay-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET.—A beautiful gentleman's residence, in Westchester County, on Long Island Sound, via New York and New-Haven Railroad, twenty-three miles from the City. The place consists of a very fine house with the usual outbuildings, an excellent garden, and five and a half acres of highly productive land. Rent $600. Apply to T. W. WATERMAN, 77 Nassau-st.

COTTAGES TO LET AT CASTLETON, STATEN ISLAND.—Two large and comfortable cottages, containing two parlors, four bedrooms, dining-room, kitchen and cellar, with garden attached, pleasantly located, and within five minutes' walk from Castleton Landing, and 15 from New-Brighton Landing. Inquire of BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO., No. 3 John-st., or of Dr. E. C. MUNDY, near the premises. Rent $225.

25 MAIDEN-LANE, FRONT OFFICE, SECOND FLOOR—To let or lease. It is very desirable both as to size and locality, for a WATCH IMPORTER or dealer in FANCY GOODS, or JEWELRY. Also, a FRONT ROOM on the third floor. Inquire on the premises of A. MORTON & CO.

PARTLY FURNISHED HOUSE AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND, TO LET—Within ten minutes' walk of Vanderbilt's Landing. The grounds are well arranged and beautifully shaded. Terms moderate. Inquire of R. B. HOWES, residing on the premises; or, of Mr. CHESTER FLOWER, No. 71 Broadway, up stairs.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET.—Part of a genteel three-story modern built house, with gas, baths, &c., No. 228 West 27th-st., near 8th-av. The house is in prime order and has been thoroughly cleaned. A small, genteel family cannot do better. No other need apply. Rent from $250 to $300 per annum.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET—To a small family at a moderate rent, the upper part of the modern built three story house, with gas and bath room, situated No. 176 East 29th-st. Apply on the premises.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET.—A very nice dwelling, part of a house on 4th av., consisting of 12 rooms, newly painted and in fine order. Bath, gas, &c. Rent low. E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th-av.

WORKSHOPS TO LET.—With steam power, well lighted and convenient, at Nos. 211, 213 and 215 Centre-st., and Nos. 137, 139 and 141 Elm-st. Cheap rents and steady power. Apply to HARTMAN & OSBORN, No. 167 Walker-st.

THE WHARF AND SIXTEEN LOTS OF GROUND TO LET—Between 58th and 59th sts., N. R. The above property is well adapted to the purposes of a coal or lumber yard, or for any business requiring wharf privileges. Apply to L. B. WARD, or A. M. LYON, 27 Wall-st.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET ON STATEN ISLAND—Five minutes' walk from the Ferry at Port Richmond. Has five acres of ground, a good barn, garden, fruit, and is delightfully shaded. Terms very moderate to a good tenant. Apply to SAMUEL EDDY, Esq., No. 63 Wall st., or L. C. CLARK, Port Richmond.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET AT RYE—Pleasantly situated on the shores of the Sound, and within five minutes' walk of the steamboat landing. Inquire of W. H. WEED, No 7 Gold-st., N. Y.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—In Brooklyn, within a few minutes' walk of South Ferry, and would accommodate 10 to 12 boarders. Inquire immediately, at No. 109 Atlantic-st.

BUILDING NO. 201 AMOS-STREET TO LET—Suitable for packing house or manufacturing purposes. Inquire of G. B. LAWLORD, No. 390 West-st.

OFFICE TO RENT.—A pleasant office, third story, rear room of No 5 Nassau-st. $100 per annum. Apply to J. W. HAMERSLEY, No. 5 Nassau-st., third-story.

LARGE CHAPEL OF THE UNIVERSITY TO LET—For religious worship from the 1st May next. Inquire of the Janitor.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st., most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STEADY POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS TO LET.—A few rooms, and one store with two fronts, still unrented on Canal, Elm and Walker sts. The extension of Canal-st. adds new advantages to this position. Apply to Mr. GANDU, No. 162 Walker-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—Several well lighted rooms with steady power in the building cor. of Hester and Elizabeth-sts. Also in building on cor. of 23d-st. and 1st-av. Rents very moderate. Apply at No. 212 Pearl-st. THOMAS MORTON.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON No. 103 Cliff-st.

BOUNTY LANDS.

LAND WARRANTS.

WE ARE PREPARED TO EXECUTE ALL ORDERS for the purchase and sale of LAND WARRANTS, IN LARGE AND SMALL QUANTITIES.

Our facilities for purchasing Warrants at first hands are not excelled.

All orders for the purchase of Warrants will be executed at THE SMALL COMMISSION OF ONE DOLLAR APIECE.

Assignments will be rigidly scrutinized.

N. R. COBB & CO., Stock and Bond Brokers, No. 22 William-st., New-York.

REFERENCES—Bank of the Commonwealth, Ohio Life and Trust Company.

U. S. PASSPORTS—Indispensable to travelers: issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 1½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce their certificates. Also, BOUNTY LAND. Army and Navy officers, soldiers and sailors who served, in any war since 1790, can obtain a warrant for 160 acres of land of J. B. N.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR $3,000 CASH.—A physician, desirous of establishing himself in practice in the City of New-York, can secure a drug store well stocked, and doing a good business in one of the principal avenues of the City, an extensive library of standard medical works, and a complete set of surgical instruments, relinquished only on account of the ill health of the proprietor. Address DOCTOR, No. 84 East 23d-st.

$4,000.—FOR SALE.—A splendid business will be sold with the unfinished stock, Machinery, tools, dies and all the appurtenances for manufacturing. The business paid last year 25 per cent. on $20,000 sales. To a practical tin worker the investment offers a fortune. Apply to DE MOTT, No. 167 Broadway, room Nos. 6 and 7.

A GENTLEMAN HAVING AT HIS DISPOSAL from $100 to $200 may hear of a favorable opportunity of making a safe and satisfactory investment of the same by addressing Mrs. REEVES, Broadway Post-Office.

THE UNITED STATES MECHANICAL STREET CLEANING COMPANY—Are now prepared to contract with corporations, contractors, turnpike or plank road companies, for cleaning streets and highways of every description by the year, month, or mile, in any part of the United States. The system of scavenging adopted by this Company, together with their sweeping and cleaning apparatus, has received the highest commendations from the press and authorities of every city where they have operated—the merits of the machines being not only valuable as efficient street cleaners, but as preservatives of the street surface, particularly so on cobble-stone pavements and macadamized roads. In this respect they receive the testimony of every civil engineer who witnesses their construction and mode of operation. In cities and large towns they simplify the whole system of cleaning, enabling the authorities to have any street or streets cleaned in a thorough manner in a few hours.

For particulars address SMITH, SECKEL & CO., No. 3½ Broadway, New-York; No. 110 South Front-st., Phila.

MARTIN L. CONWAY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND GENERAL LAND AGENT, Leavenworth, Kansas Territory.—Any business entrusted to his care will be attended to with fidelity and dispatch. He is prepared to make purchases of town lots and land claims, in any part of the Territory. Land Warrants located. Persons in any part of the country, desiring reliable information with reference to the character of the Territory, or any part thereof, the opportunities for investments, employments, &c., can procure it by communicating as above, enclosing any fee which may be thought just or found convenient.

REFERENCE.—Hon. A. H. Reeder, Governor of Kansas, and Anthony J. Bleecker, Esq., No. 7 Broad-st., New-York.

PATENT CALORIC FURNACES.—The RIPPOWAM COMPANY, No. 486 Broadway, have now the exclusive control of BOLTON & YALE'S celebrated Furnaces for heating dwelling-houses and public buildings, warranted with the same quantity of fuel to produce fifty per cent. more heat than any other kind of furnace now in use. Builders, or gentlemen building houses for their own use, will find it for their interest to call and examine the principle of these Furnaces, the great desideratum having been obtained of producing heated air that will neither injure health nor crack and destroy furniture.

GAS FIXTURES, GAS FITTING, &c.—The manufactory of Cornelius & Co. and other factories, will be found at Messrs. BROWN & HELMS's, in [illegible], one door west of Broadway. As experienced workmen, we offer our services, and feel perfect confidence in stating that no house in New-York can offer better terms or superior goods.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL.—Warranted for machinery and burning, in purse, and never gums machinery or wastes the wick in burning. [illegible] CITY OIL [illegible] and stationary machinery generally, for the same [illegible] cents. The sole Agent in this City is JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William, corner Platt-st.

FINANCIAL.

MESSRS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, No. 63 William-st., New-York, issue FOREIGN CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following Cities:

Alexandria,	Carlsruhe,	Lisbon,	Pau,
Antwerp,	Calcutta,	Madrid,	Rome,
Athens,	Canton,	Malta,	Rotterdam,
Amsterdam,	Dresden,	Marseilles,	Rio de Janeiro,
Berlin,	Dusseldorf,	Milan,	St. Petersburg,
Baden-Baden,	Edinburg,	Moscow,	Strasbourg,
Berne,	Florence,	Munich,	Siena,
Bonn,	Frankfort,	Messina,	Smyrna,
Bordeaux,	Genoa,	Mulhouse,	Seville,
Boulogne,	Geneva,	Madras,	Stettin,
Bremen,	Gibraltar,	Malta,	Shanghai,
Brussels,	Hamburg,	Manilla,	Singapore,
Bagni di Lucca,	Hague,	Madeira,	Sydney, N.S.W.
Bale,	Havre,	Melbourne,	Turin,
Bombay,	Heidelberg,	Aux,	Toulon,
Batavia,	Hong Kong,	Naples,	Trieste,
Beyrout,	Kandy, Ceylon,	Nice,	Venice,
Cairo,	Liverpool,	Oporto,	Vevey,
Coblentz,	London,	Oleron,	Vienna,
Cologne,	Leghorn,	Paris,	Wiesbaden,
Cadiz,	Leipsic,	Pau,	Warsaw,
Colombo, Ceylon,	Lyons,	Palermo,	Zurich.

ALSO, CREDITS FOR INDIA AND CHINA ON THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION OF LONDON.

Branches and Agencies at

Canton,	Shanghai,	Calcutta,
Hong Kong,	Bombay,	Madras,
Singapore,		

CREDITS FOR AUSTRALIA ON THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES OF LONDON.

Branches and Agencies at

Maitland and Newcastle.............Hunter River.

Brisbane and Ipswich...............Moreton Bay.

Victoria Branches:

Melbourne, Geelong, Kyneton.

Castlemaine..................Mount Alexander.

Ballarat.

Sandhurst Agency..................Bendigo.

Ovens Agency.

LOAN FOR $1,500,000.—For refunding to the holders of the Canal Revenue Certificates, issued under the provisions of chapter four hundred and eighty-five of the laws of the year eighteen hundred and fifty-one, the amount received into the Treasury thereon. The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled "An act to provide for the Enlargement of the Erie, the Oswego, and the Cayuga and Seneca Canals, and for the completion of the Black River and Genesee Valley Canals, and to provide for the payment of certain Canal Revenue Certificates and for other purposes," passed April 18, 1854, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 20th day of June next, at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, for a loan of one million five hundred thousand dollars, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the 1st day of July, 1873. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interest of the State. The proposals may be for the whole, or any part of said loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up and endorsed "Loan for the payment of Canal Revenue Certificates," and enclosed in an envelope direct to the Auditor of the Canal Department at Albany. The money will be required to be paid five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance on the 28th day of June next, if paid at the New-York State Bank in Albany, or on the 30th day of June next, if paid at the Bank of the Manhattan Company in New-York, but the money will be received and scrip issued at any time before, if desired after the award of the loan is made. Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York, or in the New-York State Bank in the city of Albany. Interest on the loan will commence on the 1st day of July next, and the holders of the stock residing in the first and second judicial districts, and those residing out of the State will receive the interest on the stock held by them, quarterly, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company in the City of New-York, and all other stockholders at the New-York State Bank in the city of Albany.—Dated Canal Department, Albany, May 22, 1855.

HENRY J. RAYMOND, Lieut. Governor.

JAS. M. COOK, Comptroller.

E. W. LEAVENWORTH, Sec'y of State.

E. G. SPAULDING, Treasurer.

LOAN FOR $1,250,000.—For the Enlargement of the Erie, the Oswego, the Cayuga and Seneca Canals, and for the completion of the Black River and Genesee Valley Canals, and for other purposes.—The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled "An act authorizing a Loan for the Enlargement of the Erie, the Oswego, and the Cayuga and Seneca Canals, and for the completion of the Black River and Genesee Valley Canals, and to provide for payment of certain Canal Revenue Certificates, and for other purposes," passed Feb. 19, 1855, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 21st day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of One Million Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the People of the State of New-York, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October, in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of July, 1875. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interest of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said Loan, not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up and endorsed "Loan for the Enlargement," and enclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department at Albany. The money will be required to be paid five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance on the 28th day of June next, if paid at the New-York State Bank in Albany; or on the 30th day of June next, if paid at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in New York, but the money will be received and scrip issued at any time before, if desired, after the award of the loan is made. Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York, or in the New-York State Bank, in the city of Albany. Interest on the Loan will commence on the first day of July next, and the holders of the stock residing in the first and second judicial districts and those residing out of the State, will receive the interest on the stock held by them, quarterly, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York; and all other stockholders at the New-York State Bank, in the city of Albany.—Dated Canal Department, Albany, May 22, 1855.

HENRY J. RAYMOND, Lieutenant Governor.

JAMES M. COOK, Comptroller.

E. W. LEAVENWORTH, Secretary of State.

E. G. SPAULDING, Treasurer.

E. W. LATHAM, Auctioneer.

J. THOMPSON'S STOCK AUCTION SALES.—On WEDNESDAY, May 30, at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12 o'clock:

$3,000 Virginia State Six per Cent. Coupon Bonds, interest semi-annually in this City.

$4,000 North Carolina Six per Cent. Coupon Bonds, interest semi annually in this City.

$10,000 Tennessee Six per Cent. Coupon Bonds, interest semi-annually in this City.

$1,000 Tennessee Six per Cent. Sterling Bonds, interest first Mondays in May and November, at Merchants' Bank, in this City—due 1868.

$3,000 Tennessee Five per Cent. Coupon Bonds, (issued to East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad Company,) interest 20th May and November, at Merchants' Bank, in this City—due 1881.

$5,000 Coupon Eight per Cent. Bonds of Sacramento City, (now the seat of Government of California,) interest payable January and July, at the office of Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., in this City—due 1862.

$5,000 Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad Company Seven per Cent. First Mortgage Convertible Bonds, interest Feb. 1 and Aug. 1, in New-York—due 1865. $1,000 each.

$5,000 Great Western Railroad Company (Illinois) Seven per Cent. Mortgage and Convertible Bonds, interest February and August, at Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., in this City—due 1863. $1,000 each.

All purchases must be paid for on or before 1 o'clock of the day after the sale. When purchases are made for account of parties out of the City, ten per cent. will be required on the day of sale, and six day's grace given (adding interest) on the balance. The accrued interest will go to the purchaser, (the same as at the Board of Brokers,) except when otherwise stated. Office No. 2 Wall-st. J. THOMPSON.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 5 Rue De La Paix, Paris—GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following cities:

Alexandria,	Cairo,	Liege,	Pau,
Algiers,	Coblence,	London,	Palermo,
Amsterdam,	Cologne,	Livourne,	Pise,
Anvers,	Constantinople,	Lucerne,	Prague,
Athens,	Dresde,	Lucques,	Riga,
Aix-la-Chapelle,	Florence,	Lyon,	Rome,
	Francfort-s-M,	Madrid,	Rotterdam,
Baden-Baden,		Madeira,	Seville,
Basle,	Genes,	Malaga,	Sienne,
Berlin,	Geneve,	Malte,	Smyrne,
Berne,	Gibraltar,	Mannheim,	St. Petersburg,
Beyrout,	Hambourg,	Marseille,	Strasbourg,
Bologne,	Havre,	Mayence,	Stockholm,
Bordeaux,	Heidelberg,	Messine,	Trieste,
Brême,	Jerusalem,	Milan,	Turin,
Breslau,	La Haye,	Moscow,	Venise,
Bruxelles,	Lausanne,	Munich,	Vienne,
Cadiz,	Leipsic,	Naples,	Wiesbaden,
Carlsruhe,	Lisbon,	Nice,	Zurich.

Office in New-York—No. 8 Wall-st. Bills on Paris at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

OFFICE OF MICH. SOUTHERN & NORTH. IND. R. R. Co. No. 13 William-st. New-York, May 4.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That at a meeting of the stockholders of the Michigan Southern Railroad Company, held at Adrian, in the State of Michigan, on the 26th of April last, it was voted that said "Company be consolidated with the Northern Indiana Railroad Company, in pursuance of the laws of the State of Michigan." And that at a meeting of the stockholders of the Northern Indiana Railroad Company, held at Laporte, Indiana, on the 26th day of April last, it was voted that said Northern Indiana Railroad Company "be consolidated with the Michigan Southern Railroad Company, as authorized by the laws of the State of Indiana." And that in pursuance of the said votes an agreement has been concluded between the said Michigan Southern Railroad Company and the said Northern Indiana Railroad Company, whereby they have become merged and consolidated into one Company called THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.

Holders of stock in the old Companies are requested to surrender immediately their old certificates of stock and take new ones certificates in the Consolidated Company. By order of the Board of Directors. J. M. HOPKINS, Secretary.

H. GOODMAN & CO., No. 7 Wall-street.—We offer at private sale, City, County and Railway Bonds. In behalf of solvent Railways in operation in the West, we wish to borrow sums of about $50,000 each, on pledge of City or Railway Bonds. Having been connected for many years with Western Railways, we profess to have a knowledge of the basis and value of most of the securities placed on this market by Western roads, and shall recommend nothing that is not in our estimation what it is claimed to be.

C. G. GERBERDING, BROKER AND GENERAL AGENT, SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Mr. G. will execute commissions entrusted to his care, attend to real estate trusts, the collection of claims, (which can be done through him more economically than through a lawyer,) and agency business generally. He refers to Hon. WM. M. GWIN, Hon. MILTON S. LATHAM, and Mr. HARPER, (of Raymond, Harper & Co.,) New-York, CHAS. B. HAWES, No. 26 Nassau-st., New-York.

MACON AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, MACON, Ga., April 25, 1855.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—By order of the Board of Directors, an instalment of $20 per share on the new stock of this Company is hereby called for, payable on the 1st day of June next, at the Bank of the Republic, New-York. G. H. TAYLOR, Treasurer.

MONEY LIBERALLY ADVANCED BY PECARES, BERNSTEIN & PHILLIPS, Auctioneers, No. 31 Liberty-st. One door from Nassau.

On stocks, vessels, real estate, furniture, pictures, merchandise, &c., left with us for sale.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH.—New-York, May 25, 1855.—The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking Rooms, on MONDAY, the 4th day of June next, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock. GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, May 26, 1855.

ELECTION.—The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking House, No. 237 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of June proximo, between the hours of 12 A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M. By order, J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., No. 59 Wall-st., issue circulars for TRAVELERS, available in any part of the world.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 14 Wall-st.

CASH CAPITAL, $150,000, WITH LARGE SURPLUS. TRUSTEES.

Charles H. Russell,	Denning Duer,	Fred'k A. Delano,
Daniel S. Fearing,	John Steward, Jr.,	Jas. C. Bell,
Wm. H. Russell,	Robert B. Minturn,	D. Drake Smith,
Aug. C. Downing,	Reuben Withers,	Frederic G. Foster,
Gazaway B. Lamar,	Edward C. Center,	Peleg Hall,
Wm. E. Dunscomb,	Josiah Oakes,	Robert S. Hone,
N. H. Wolfe,	Joe Gaillard, Jr.,	Sam'l V. Hoffman,
Isaac Townsend,	J. M. Waterbury,	Jacob Anthony, Jr.
James Warren,	George Curtis,	J. F. D. Fowler,
Arthur Leary,	George T. Adee,	John A. C. Gray.
M. W. Hamilton,	John J. Astor, Jr.,	

NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1855.

The Trustees of this Company have this day declared, in conformity with their Charter, a dividend of FOUR AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on their Capital Stock, payable on demand to the Stockholders, in Cash and Scrip.

And also, a further dividend of TWENTY PER CENT. payable in Scrip to the assured, on policies issued by the Company, which have terminated within the fiscal year ending 31st December last.

The charter of this Company provides that, after paying interest to the shareholders at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM, the remaining profits are to be annually divided between the Policy-holders, in scrip bearing interest, which scrip is not to be paid off until the net profits, together with the Capital Stock, shall exceed ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS.

This Company establishes no agencies, but insures against fire all over the United States, through respectable Brokers in this city. ROBERT S. HONE, President.

DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, March 1, 1855.

NEW-YORK, March 1, 1855.

The Scrip, as per above notice, is now ready. Parties entitled to the same will please call for it at the office of the Company.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—CHARTERED IN 1824.—Office No. 43 Fulton, corner of Front-st., Brooklyn, and No. 6 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York.—This Company having their capital invested in the most undoubted securities, and having a large surplus, continue to insure dwelling-houses, stores, and other buildings, furniture, merchandise, vessels in port, and their cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any similar institution.

DIRECTORS.

William Ellsworth,	Theodore Martine,	Prince P. Duncan,
Robert C. Bell,	John B. Briggs,	Chas. A. Jarvis,
John A. Kennedy,	J. S. Fitzgerald,	Isaac V. Fowler,
Wm. Ozell,	N. P. Freeman,	Chas. T. Cromwell,
P. H. Williams,	Solomon Kipp,	John T. Bruce,
H. Quackenbos,	Andrew Freeman,	Samuel F. Whiting,
Geo. Gilfillan,	J. M. Greenwood,	John C. Smith.

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.

WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 Wall-st. 4th Month, 25th, 1855. This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL of $210,000, with a surplus of over $100,000, insure against loss or damage by fire on reasonable terms.

DIRECTORS.

George S. Fox,	C. W. Lawrence,	Rich. F. Carman,
Rich. A. Reading,	Peter S. Titus,	Henry H. Barrow,
Josiah Macy,	E. C. Chamberlain,	Hull Clarke,
Wm. H. Falls,	Ralph Mead,	Wm. C. White,
Jos. W. Corlies,	Richard Field,	John J. Walker,
John D. Wright,	Th. W. Pearsall,	Chas. H. Marshall,
Abraham Bell,	Ira Hawley,	Wm. H. Macy.

GEO. S. FOX, President.

SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

TONTINE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Office, No. [illegible] Wall-st. Branch Office, No. 1 Avenue D. This Company, organized under the General Insurance Law of 1853, with a Cash Capital of $150,000, offers to insure Dwelling-houses, Merchandise, Household Furniture and other property, against loss or damage by fire, on terms as favorable as those of any similar institution. All Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

James Pirsson,	Wm. E. Duryee,	Edwin D. Smith,
Samuel Jessup,	John S. Reynolds,	Thomas Hoyland,
Jeremiah G. Lugar,	George C. Lugar,	Daniel D. Taylor,
Crum. T. White,	F. W. Geissenhainer,	Andrew L. Close,
E. H. Kimbark,	[illegible], Jr.,	J. Wade Wilson,
George Read,	James R. Quick,	David S. Mills.

J. WILSON FERRERS, Sec. JAMES PIRSSON, Pres't.

MECHANICS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Capital, $150,000. Office, Shoe and Leather Bank Building, No. 271 Broadway, corner of Chambers-st. This Company (the capital having been all paid in) is prepared to insure buildings, merchandise, ships in port and their cargoes, household furniture and personal property generally, against loss or damage by fire, on favorable terms.

Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.

WILLIAM H. DE GROOT, President.

HENRY B. DAWSON, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

Wm. H. De Groot,	Daniel F. Smith,	Chas. W. Copeland,
John K. Hora,	D. S. Darling,	James Tinker,
Alexander Philip,	H. A. Rogers,	John Jay,
Freeman Hunt,	Alex. McCotter,	M. De Groot,
Bartlett Smith,	PETER R. COOK, Surveyor.	

MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.—Office No. 68 Wall-st. This Company, with a cash capital of $250,000, and a large surplus, safely invested, insures against loss or damage by Fire, only stocks of merchandise, household furniture, buildings, ships in port and their cargoes, on favorable terms.

DIRECTORS.

Nath'l Richards,	John Steward,	Moses Taylor,
Sam'l F. Mott,	Jas. Colles,	[illegible],
Wm. K. Mott,	Thos. W. Pearsall,	[illegible],
Rufus L. Lord,	Richard Tighe,	[illegible],
Wm. W. Fox,	Peter Cooper,	John Caswell,
Thos. Barron,	Henry Elsworth,	[illegible] Suarez,
Aug. H. Ward,	Robt. B. Minturn,	Jos's Thorne.

NATHANIEL RICHARDS, President.

W. P. PALMER, Secretary.

THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. CASH CAPITAL $150,000, WITH A SURPLUS.

OFFICES

No. 23 William-st., and No. 178 Canal-st.

Property generally insured against loss and damage by fire.

RICHARD VARICK, President.

W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—CASH CAPITAL $250,000.

OFFICE No. 29 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

This Company insures Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, Vessels in Port and their Cargoes, and other Property, against Loss or Damage by FIRE, and the Risks of Inland Navigation, at current rates. GALES BARSTOW, President.

RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

ST. MARK'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.—Capital $150,000. Well secured on Bond and Mortgage on Real Estate. Have removed from No. [illegible] to No. 60 Wall-st., to No. 60 WALL-ST.

JOHN M. FERRIER, President.

WASHINGTON POST, Secretary.

JAMES T. COURTNOVER, Surveyor.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Oct. 17, 1853.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the MERCHANTS' BANK, of Chautauque County, at Mina, in said County, (an individual bank,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the said Bank will be given up to the said Bank. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

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BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, July 17, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to PLATT ADAMS, an individual banker, (New-York Stock Bank, Durham, Greene County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up.

jy18,'54-law2yW D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Sept. 26, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to C. RAHN, an individual banker, (Northern Canal Bank, Washington County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up.

s27,'54-law2yW D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Nov. 28, 1854.—Notice is hereby given pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating Notes issued to THE BANK OF THE UNION, in the City of New-York, a Banking Association, must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating Notes issued to the said Bank will be given up. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

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DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Corner of Broadway and Grand-street. NEW-YORK, May 7, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of eight per cent., for the last six months, payable on and after the 1st day of June next. The transfer book will be closed from the 28th, inst. until the day of payment. A. L. STAATS, Secretary.

NOTICE.—The July interest on the Civil Fund Bonds of the State of California will be paid by JOHN COOK, Jr., at his office, No. [illegible] Broadway, on presentation of the Coupons, on and after the 29th June, 1855.

FINE ARTS.

FINE ARTS.—WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO., Printsellers, No. 353 Broadway, have much pleasure in announcing the exhibition at their store, of a series of seven most exquisite Paintings, representing "Dogs and their Game," by the celebrated RICHARD ANSDELL. On view daily from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.—CONDIT, JENKINS & CO., Stock Brokers, have removed from No. 45 Wall-st. to No. 24 William-st.

PAINTS.

BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT.—The original and only genuine article that can be sold without violating my patent. Constantly on hand, both ground in oil and dry powder, at the general depot, No. [illegible] Pearl-st., Hanover-square, by the patentee, WM. BLAKE.

HENRY WALSDON—At the old stand No. 109 Front-st., corner of Burling-slip, New-York, has always on hand for City and country trade a full supply of PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS, &c., &c. The best brands of French and American ZINC PAINTS, English WHITE LEAD, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALES.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY EXECUTOR'S SALE OF PROPERTY AT MANHATTANVILLE AND HARLEM.—In the XIIth Ward of the City of New-York, belonging to the estate of John B. Lawrence, deceased.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, May 31, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, the following very desirable property, viz.:

House and 2 lots on the northeasterly side of 131st-st., 87 feet east of 12th-av.

House and 2 lots on the northeasterly side of 131st-st., 225 feet east of 12th-av.

House and 2 lots on the northeasterly side of 131st-st., 300 feet east of 12th-av.

House and 2 lots on the northeasterly side of 131st-st., 225 feet west of 11th-av.

House and 2 lots on the southwesterly side of 131st-st., 127 feet west of 11th-av.

House and 1 lot on the southwesterly side of 131st-st., 200 feet east of 12th-av.

House and 2 lots on the southwesterly side of 131st-st., 125 feet east of 12th-av.

Gore lot formed by the Bloomingdale Road, Lawrence and 129th-st.

Gore lot at the southeast corner of 11th-av. and 129th-st.

House and 4 lots on the east side of 11th-av., between 128th and 129th sts.

Two lots on the northeasterly corner of 12th-av. and 129th-st.

Large gore at the northeasterly corner of 12th-av. and 130th-st.

One lot on the northeasterly side of 130th-st., 175 feet east of 12th-av.

One lot on the southeasterly side of 129th-st., 325 feet east of 12th-av.

No. 1 water grant, at the southwesterly corner of 12th-av. and 129th-st.

No. 2 water right, adjoining the above.

Two lots on the northeasterly side of 132d-st., 225 feet east of 12th-av.

Two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage if desired.

PUBLIC SALE OF THE MAIN LINE OF PUBLIC WORKS OF PENNSYLVANIA.—Notice is hereby given, that by authority of an act of Assembly of Pennsylvania, approved May 8, 1855, will be exposed to public sale at the Merchants' Exchange in the city of Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, the 31st day of July, 1855, at 7½ o'clock P. M., the whole main line of Public Works between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, consisting of the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad, the Allegheny Portage Railroad, including the new road to avoid the inclined planes, the Eastern division of the Pennsylvania Canal from Columbia to the Junction, the Juniata division of the Pennsylvania Canal, from the Junction to the Eastern terminus of the Allegheny Portage Railroad, and the Western division of the Pennsylvania Canal from the Western terminus of the Allegheny Portage Railroad to Pittsburg, and including also the bridge over the Susquehanna at Duncan's Island, together with all the surplus water-power of said Canals, and all the reservoirs, machinery, locomotives, cars, trucks, stationary engines, work-shops, water stations, toll houses, offices, and real and materials whatsoever and wheresoever thereunto belonging, or held for the use of the same, and together with all the right, title, interest, claim and demand of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to all property, real, personal and mixed, belonging to the same. On the terms and conditions prescribed by the said act of Assembly, copies of which may be obtained on application at, or letter addressed to the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, at Harrisburg, Penn. JAS. POLLOCK, Gov. of Pennsylvania.
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, Harrisburg, May 8, 1855.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR.—THURSDAY, May 31, at 10½ o'clock, in the two spacious sales-rooms, No. 113 Nassau-st.—SUPERIOR MADE CABINET FURNITURE.—Three gold gilt frame thick French plate mantle mirrors, five richly ornamented frame pier glasses, with gilt frame marble top tables, several superior toned 6½ and 7 octave piano-fortes, made by first-class City makers, one 18 carat fine gold hunting case patent lever watch, cost $150. We invite the trade and others about refurnishing to view the stock previous to sale. Country merchants can have articles packed, shipped, or stored on the premises, at a reasonable charge. Furniture consists in part of rosewood, parlor, chamber, and library furniture, all of which is made in the most substantial manner, and is such as can be relied upon; brocatelle, plush and hair cloth parlor suites, with rich centre tables to match, etageres, sideboards, wardrobes, and other rich pieces in rosewood, mahogany, oak and walnut; patent extension dining tables, of the latest styles and designs, library, Voltair, easy and parlor chairs, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus and washstands to match, with a large assortment of medium plain furniture, sofas, cribs, lounges, hair mattresses, pillows, [illegible], ottomans, corner stands, cane seat chairs, rich China vases, mantle ornament clocks, &c. Catalogues on morning of sale.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—WILLIAM IRVING & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, May 30, at 10½ o'clock, at the store No. 8 Pine-st., 20 Brussels carpets, 3-ply and ingrain carpets, French plate pier glasses, with slabs and brackets, gas fixtures, brocatelle and lace window curtains; suits carved rosewood parlor furniture in red plush, rosewood and mahogany parlor furniture in hair cloth and brocatelle, rosewood and mahogany marble-top centre and side tables, bronze clocks and ornaments, mahogany French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, washstands, toilet sets, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, mahogany bookcases, mahogany secretary, painted and enameled wardrobes, mahogany do., mahogany extension dining tables, arm chairs, French china gold gilt dinner, tea and breakfast set, about 150 pieces; china decorated tea sets of various patterns, rosewood cottage piano, [illegible], cottage chairs, &c.; also, an assortment of kitchen furniture.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—By J. BOGART, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 336 Greenwich-st., corner of Jay, all the genteel Household Furniture of the large dwelling-house, splendid piano, &c. Consisting in part of mahogany sofa, marble-top centre tables, carved and [illegible] mahogany spring seat chairs, mahogany rockers, Brussels three-ply and ingrain carpets, oil cloth, India matting, hall lamp, hat stand, extension dining tables, secretary and bookcase and books, wardrobes, mahogany covered French bedsteads, cottage bedsteads, hair and husk mattresses, feather beds, bolsters pillows and bedding, mahogany enclosed wash-stands, and crockery, China and glass ware, table cutlery, silver-plated ware, mantel ornaments, mantel and fancy clocks; one very superb 6½-octave piano-forte, made by Ritter of Poughkeepsie, cost $450. Also one upright piano, damask window curtains, window shades, table covers, dressing and plain bureaus, bedroom and kitchen furniture, &c.

J. T. MOULTON, Auctioneer.

FORT HAMILTON PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—POSITIVE SALE OF ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE VILLA SITES.—To the highest bidder, to be sold on the ground, FRIDAY, June 1, sale to commence at 1 o'clock. The lots vary in size from 25 by 100 to half an acre; many of them are handsomely shaded with forest trees, commanding a full view of the bay and ocean, together with some of the finest scenery in the world; good boating, fishing and sailing. The Railroad is now in a state of completion, and is to run directly to this property, and steamboats ply to and from Fort Hamilton 3 times a day, thus rendering the property accessible by land or water. Terms easy.

The steamer NORWALK will leave Amos-st. at 12½, Spring-st. at [illegible], and from Pier No. 3 North River, 10 A. M. and 1 o'clock, P. M.

For Free Tickets, Maps and full particulars, apply to JAMES W. BARKER, No. 3 Nassau-st., or J. T. MOULTON, Auctioneer.

WM. TOPPING, Auctioneer.

TO MERCHANT TAILORS AND CLOTHIERS.—WM. TOPPING & CO. will sell on FRIDAY, June 1, at their auction room, No. 32 Broad-st., a large assortment of Summer clothing, consisting of black and colored drap d'ete, merino, alpaca and Queen's cloth, frock and sack coats; also, Cashmere, Cashmeret, white and colored duck and linen business coats, seersuckers and farmer's satin; also, a large assortment of drap d'ete, merino and linen drill pants; also, a large variety of white, buff and colored Marseilles vests—all of which will be sold without reserve, by a party declining business. The above are of this season's make and manufacture, and offer an inducement to the trade, the same being all desirable and fashionable styles adapted for the present wear.

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer.

BILLIARD TABLES, PISTOL AND RIFLE GALLERY AT AUCTION.—On WEDNESDAY, May 30, at 11 o'clock, at the Irving Rooms, No. 401 Broadway, nine superior Billiard Tables, iron frames, made by Bassford, all in excellent order, balls, cues and everything connected with the tables. Also, the Pistol and Rifle Gallery. This sale is made in consequence of the owner confining his business to the lower floor. Two floors to let. Inquire on the premises, or at the Auction Room, No. 187 Canal-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—THURSDAY, May 31.—MARBLE MANTELS.—At 11 o'clock, at the Marble Works of Messrs. Schenck & Leavy, No. 6 24th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., a fine assortment of Italian moulded mahogany, carved statuary, moulded statuary, heavy veined paneled do., black and gold mantels, brocatelle do., rich new-style colored marble mantels, and other descriptions. Sold without reserve. Can be seen at any time before the sale.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA.—J. S. H. BARTLETT will sell on WEDNESDAY, May 30, at 10 o'clock, at No. 281 Pearl-st., in lots to suit purchasers, white granite, blue printed, painted and Rockingham ware, French china, silver plated ware, glassware, &c. Also the stock of a retailer. Catalogues now ready. Retailers and country merchants are directed to the above. Sale peremptory.

THOMAS BELL, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—By BELL & BUSH, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, in our salesroom, No. 11 North William-st., an extensive variety of second-hand and new furniture of all descriptions; 20 bureaus, 14 tables, 100 chairs, sofas, bedsteads, carpets, show cases, counters, desks, mattresses, a lot of stationery, choice cigars, wine, [illegible], &c.

FRIDAY.—Sale of dry goods, clothing and fancy articles.

LARGE SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT CHICAGO.—Three thousand Lots for sale in Bronson & Sheffield's Addition to Chicago.—On the 5th day of June next at 10 o'clock A. M., of said day, the undersigned will offer for sale at auction, to the highest bidder, seven hundred Lots in Elston's Addition, comprising many very desirable water lots on the North Branch. Also, thirteen hundred Lots in Sheffield's Addition to Chicago, including many fine large water lots, situate on and west of the North Branch of the Chicago River, and affording the most favorable opportunity (at prices within the reach of all) for procuring sites, either for residences or for business [illegible]. This property is that known as belonging to the Chicago Land Company, and will be sold [illegible].

Terms.—One-fifth cash, balance in four annual payments, with six per cent. interest annually.

WM. B. OGDEN, } Trustees Chicago
E. D. OGDEN, } Land Company.

This indisputable. For information, apply to CHAS. BUTLER, or S. H. FLEETWOOD, No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

SAINT MARY'S FALLS SHIP CANAL CO.—Notice is hereby given, that on the 15th day of May, 1855, at 12 M., at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, four hundred and eighty shares of the Saint Mary's Falls Ship Canal Company, pledged or hypothecated by THOMAS DYER, will be sold at public auction.

The above sale is postponed until Tuesday, June 12, at the same hour and place.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—Situated No. 23 Water-st. and Nos. 129 and 131 Green-st.—COLE & CHILTON will sell the above at auction at the Merchants' Exchange on WEDNESDAY, June 6, at 12 o'clock M. The property No. 129 Green-st. is well adapted to pay a very large income on improvements. For further particulars, see advertisement in the Courier and Enquirer. Also, apply at the office of the Auctioneers, No. [illegible] Broad-st., or at the office of AMHERST WHITE, No. 339 Broadway, Room No. 27.

PEASE, BERNSTEIN & PHILLIPS—REAL ESTATE AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, No. [illegible] Liberty-st., one door from Nassau-st. [illegible] sales of Real Estate, [illegible] Mortgages, at public and private sale, [illegible] auction of Dry Goods, Household Furniture, [illegible], Works of Art, Jewelry, &c., and [illegible] property.

Money liberally advanced on Real Estate, Stocks, Vessels, Furniture, &c., left on sale with us. Loans negotiated.

AUCTION SALES.

DANIEL T. MACFARLAN, Auctioneer.

GREAT SALE OF DRY GOODS AT AUCTION—THIS DAY, May 30, at 10½ o'clock, by WALDRON & CO., at their auction salesroom, No. 349 Bowery, between 3d and 4th sts., consisting of 1,500 yards of prints, 1,200 yards of delaine, 5,000 yards of white shirting, 1,000 yards of diaper, 200 yards white damask, 100 dozen damask table napkins. Also, table cloths, shawls, linen cambric handkerchiefs, and several large lots of French needle work, just imported, consisting of collars, undersleeves, (flowing and tight,) chimisettes in sets, with sleeves and seperate bands. Also, a large lot of matting, 4-4 and 4-4 wide; besides numerous other articles. For particulars see catalogues, which will be ready at 9 o'clock this morning at the salesroom. Terms cash. Sale positive, without reserve or limit.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF DIAMONDS, GOLD JEWELRY, &c.—JOHN L. VANDEWATER will sell THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 12 Maiden-lane, the stock of a Philadelphia dealer, by order of assignee, among which may be found diamond brooches, earrings, finger-rings, studs, &c.; fine 18 carat gold watches, ladies' enameled do., independent seconds, double time keepers, English patent levers, all made by the most celebrated makers; fine imported set diamonds, Mosaic emerald cameo, opal, coral brooches, bracelets and earrings to match, fob and guard chains, seal and finger-rings of every variety, gold pens and pencil cases, watch keys, crosses set with diamonds, spectacles, seals, sleeve buttons, lockets, &c. The attention of the trade and others in want is respectfully invited, as every lot is to be sold without reserve.

EUGENE E. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN & NICHOLS—THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 10½ o'clock, at 79 Nassau-st., between Fulton and John sts., household furniture, comprising rich carved rosewood parlor furniture, in suits; a great variety of sofas, tete-a-tetes, chairs, tables, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, hair mattresses, paillasses, carpets, oil cloths and matting; some splendid mirrors and oil paintings; two very fine rosewood piano fortes, with a large lot of second hand furniture, in good order, to be sold without reserve, on account of mortgagee. This catalogue comprises almost every article in the housekeeping line, and is well worthy of attention. Catalogues on morning of sale.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—On THURSDAY, May 31, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 16 Wall-st.—Importer's sale of choice old wines, brandies, &c., including Imperial Pale Sherry, 1820, Harmony and Victoria do., Amontillado do., Pemartin Brewas, Burdon's Golden do., Blackburn and Newton Gordon Madeira, Ports, &c.; Cognac, 1805, Pale Otard, 1837, Hennessey, Martell, do., Cognac Champagne, 1841, Jamaica Rum, &c. The entire stock to be closed. Sale positive.

WOODHAVEN—REAL ESTATE NOTICE.—The second excursion sale on the ground adjourned to May 31, at 2 P. M. See *Express*, *Post* and *Commercial* for other particulars. Half price Excursion Railroad Tickets, 20c. out and back, can be had of J. R. PITKIN, No. 35 Dey-st.

AT BAZAAR.—No. 21 Crosby-st., will be sold on WEDNESDAY, at 12 o'clock, twenty Horses, suitable for all purposes. Also, new and second-hand wagons, double and single harness, saddles, &c.

JOHN H. GATFIELD, Proprietor.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ATTENTION PIANO PURCHASERS.—We desire to call attention to our large and superior stock of Piano Fortes, having much the best assortment to be found in the country. We are manufacturers of the celebrated CELESTIAL OR DOUBLE OCTAVE PIANOS, which are now taking the lead where the purchaser wants the power of the grand Piano in a square case. Our Pianos made for schools being designed for hard usage, are in great demand, being plain, substantial and cheap. We are sole agents for the much admired Pianos of A. W. Ladd & Co., of Boston, with or without the Æolian, and always have a large assortment of their new scale, with new grand action, considered by all the best Boston Pianos. We are also sole agents for CARHART, NEEDHAM & CO.'S WORLD-RENOWNED MELODIONS and offer at the lowest prices, Pianos from ten to twenty different manufactories.

Purchasers will find it to their advantage to examine our large and unsurpassed stock. Pianos and Melodions to let.

ELY & MUNGER, No. 519 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

ATTENTION IS INVITED TO A NEW REED ORGAN, with four stops, and full set of gilt pipes, in oak and rosewood cases, considered the best instrument ever invented for the parlor or church, cost $[illegible] to $[illegible]. Mason & Hamlin's newly improved Model Melodions, single and double. Reeds supplied to agents at factory prices, also, sold at retail on monthly payments and for rent.

FRENCH HARMONIUMS, with 8 and 12 stops. Hallet, Davis & Co.'s unrivaled Grand and Square Pianos in every variety of style.

FOUR GEORGE HEWS BOSTON PIANOS, entirely new, (bought at a bargain to close a concern,) for sale at $75 to $100 below usual cost price and fully warranted. Second-hand Pianos, from $15 to $150. Pianos to let.

S. T. GORDON, Music Publisher, No. 297 Broadway.

HAINES BROS. & CUMMINGS.—Having been induced by the increased demand for their pianos, to greatly extend their manufacturing facilities, are now prepared to meet the full demand of the public, and at prices greatly reduced. Particular attention is called to their new circular scale, metallic frame piano, unsurpassed by any other. Warerooms No. 116 3d-av., corner of 14th-st.

PIANOS!—PIANOS!!—Great bargains may be had at the splendid warehouse of N. P. B. CURTISS, at his old stand, No. 447 Broadway, where he has reopened with a rich and varied assortment of Pianos, from the celebrated manufactory of Geo. Hews, Boston; also, a large assortment of New-York manufacture. Persons will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing elsewhere.

BACON & RAVEN—PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.—Nos. 169 and 163 Centre-st., opposite Canal east from Broadway.—Having an experience of 25 years and every requisite facility at our manufactories, are enabled to offer the public an assortment of instruments unsurpassed by any as to tone, workmanship and durability.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES.—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 88 Walker-st., near Broadway, N. Y. These pianos received the first premium in competition with pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted. Prices moderate.

CHICKERING'S PIANO-FORTES REMOVED—From No. 295 to No. 505 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, where every variety of square and grand pianos may be had at the lowest factory prices.

H. WARREN, Sole Agent
For Chickering & Son's Piano-fortes for New-York City.

PIANO-FORTES.—JOHN F. WAKE & CO., manufacturers, have removed their Piano-forte Warehouse from No. 88 Barclay-st. to the new and spacious building No. 167 Canal-st., between Hudson and Varick.

Piano-fortes at wholesale prices for cash or satisfactory paper. Great inducement to purchasers now offered.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—A splendid $325 7-octave rosewood PIANO for sale for $225, made to order two months since by celebrated City makers and fully warranted, at superior tone and finish, perfect every way, finished back. The owner is going to Paris. It can be seen at No. 143 Chambers-st., from 8 till 3 o'clock, for four days.

A FEW FINE PIANOS—That have been used but three or four months, are offered extremely low for cash or good paper. Also, fine new Boston and New-York Pianos at unusually low prices. Melodeons of the best makers. COOK & BROTHER, No. 343 Broadway.

GREAT SACRIFICE.—Grand diagonal 7-octave PIANO FORTE, in elegant case, by best maker, and warranted. Cost $450, will be sold for $260; been used a few months; owner leaves for Europe. Can be seen No. 141 9th-st., from 10 to 3 o'clock.

HALL'S CELESTIAL PIANOS.—BENNETT & CO. No. 290 Broadway, are now supplied with a large stock of these beautiful instruments. No person should, by any means purchase, whatever interested parties may say to the contrary, till they have first seen these Improved Pianos.

J. PIRSSON & SON'S PIANO-FORTE WAREROOMS, No. 746 Broadway, one door from Astor-place. An elegant assortment of new and second-hand pianos constantly on hand.

PIANOS TO LET—WITH PRIVILEGE OF PURCHASING—Rent deducted. New and second-hand pianos to rent at very low prices. HAINES BROS. & CUMMINGS, No. 116 3d-av., corner of 14th-st.

A LARGE STOCK OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS—Of all classes and by various makers, for sale and hire, at J. & D. WALKER'S, No. 6 Astor-place and 8th-st.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY—PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS—Warerooms No. 421 Broome-st., one block east of Broadway, New-York. Sole agents for the celebrated Organ Melodion.

CHEAP, CHEAP, CHEAP—A splendid 7-octave piano, at No. 120 Macdougal-st., rear.

HOTELS.

OCEANIC HOUSE, CONEY ISLAND, IS NOW OPEN.—BOARD REDUCED.—The advantages of sea-bathing on the finest beach in the world, (it being within eight miles of the Union, Centreville and National Race Course. The delightful drives in its vicinity are unsurpassed; its easy access to the City of New-York—stages leaving Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, hourly; the beauty of its location, commanding a fine view of Staten Island, the Bay, the Highlands of Navisink and the surrounding country, render it a healthy and delightful retreat. The accommodations of the hotel are unsurpassed, and the table furnished with the best the market affords.

ALBERT ROGERS, Agent.

GETTY HOUSE—Yonkers, Westchester County, N. Y. BUCKLIN & DUSENBURY, Proprietors. The above house is now open for families and gentlemen doing business in the City. The distance is 17 miles from the City on the Hudson River, with which communication is had by Hudson River Railroad and steamboats almost hourly, making it one of the finest resorts out of New-York.

ROBT. L. BUCKLIN,
EDWARD A. DUSENBURY.

TO TRAVELERS.—DRAPER'S HOTEL, Sackville-st., Piccadilly, London, England. Families and gentlemen visiting England, will find at the above establishment elegant apartments, combined with moderate charges, and their comforts studied by the proprietress, Mrs. DRAPER. This Hotel is situated in the best part of London, being near all public amusements, operas, theatres, &c., &c.; a good coffee room for gentlemen and servants, charged in the bill. American papers taken in.

HIGH BRIDGE HOTEL—BOARDING FOR THE SUMMER.—The above hotel, having been enlarged, renovated, furnished, &c., is now prepared to receive boarders for the Summer season. The beauty of its location is unsurpassed, commanding a fine view of the High Bridge and Harlem River. Its elevated position and its easy access to the City, render it a healthy and desirable retreat.

LATOURETTE HOUSE, BERGEN POINT, will open June 1. SAMUEL T. BROWN, Proprietor.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, and with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body, and uniform whiteness. Prices and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.

JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 82 Water-st.

PURE ZINC PAINTS.—HENRY AITKIN & CO., Agents of the New-Jersey Zinc Company, No. 165 Washington-st.

FINE AND EXTRA FINE MEATS.—[illegible] Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market.

MEDICAL.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appears to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price, $1.

MARSH & NORTHROP, No. 160 Greenwich-st.; SCHIEFFLIN, BROS. & CO., No. 170 William-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 118 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HERRELL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 41 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION. By Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women. One Hundredth Edition. (500,000,) 18mo., pp. 250. On fine paper, extra binding, $1. Every complaint to which woman is subject, from girlhood to womanhood, as also as wife and as mother, are fully described, with the causes, the symptoms, and also proper mode of treatment, in a plain, simple, but in the most chaste language, easily understood. And thus every woman can discover, by comparing her own symptoms with those described, the nature, character and causes of her complaint; and be spared much anxiety and suffering. The wife about becoming a mother has often need of instruction and advice of the utmost importance to her future health, in respect to which her sensitiveness forbids consulting a medical gentleman, will find such instruction and advice, and also explains many symptoms which otherwise would occasion anxiety or alarm. How many are suffering from obstructions or irregularities peculiar to the female system, which undermine the health, the effects of which they are ignorant, and for which the delicacy forbids seeking medical advice! How many suffer from *prolapsus uteri* (falling of the womb,) or from *fluor albus* (weakness, debility, &c.)! How many are in constant agony for many months preceding confinement! How many have difficult, if not dangerous deliveries, and slow and uncertain recoveries! Some whose lives are hazarded during such times will each find in its pages the means of prevention, amelioration and relief. How many bitter moments, how much anguish, might have been spared to the sufferer, to her husband, to her relatives, by a timely possession of this little volume. It is impracticable to convey fully the various subjects treated of, as they are of a nature strictly intended for the married, or those contemplating marriage.

For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; ADRIANCE, SHERMAN & CO., Astor House, No. 2 Vesey-st.; DEWITT & DAVENPORT, (Tribune Buildings,) at No. 2 Astor House, Broadway, and at the Publishing Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; JOSEPH TUCKER, Mobile; also, T. F. PETERSON, No. 98 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. On the receipt of $1, a copy will be transmitted by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed, post-paid, to Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Office No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or Box No. 1,224 New-York Post-Office.

DOCTOR GREEN'S HOMEOPATHIC REMEDY FOR FEVER AND AGUE.—In placing this medicine before the public as an infallible remedy, the inventor does it with the most implicit confidence in its results, having used it in his private practice for the last ten years without having to record a single case of failure. The want of a remedy of this nature has long been felt, as the disease for which it is adapted are becoming more prevalent each succeeding year, and more difficult to master, as cases are of daily occurrence wherein the known remedies seem almost inert. Another great feature in this remedy is, the small quantity required and its freedom from unpleasant effects, which those only can appreciate who have been dosed with quinine, &c., the results of which are, accompanied by headaches and other ill feelings, rendering the cure worse than the disease. In using this remedy, the patient is not called upon to refrain from his daily avocations, the only caution needful being exposure of heat and cold, with due observance of diet. It can be given to the tenderest infant or the strongest man with a like result, thereby proving its adaptation to the most varied forms of the disease. Being a Homeopathic remedy, it may be looked upon by many who do not believe in that theory, as visionary. Of such, we would invite a single trial, assuring them that they will be surprised with the result, and to his Homeopathic friends the inventor recommends it as one of the greatest triumphs of the science.

Wholesale and retail by the proprietors, GREEN & WILLIAMS, Elizabethtown, N. J. Also, by Druggists in all the principal cities and towns throughout the Union.

REFERENCES.—HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., Nos. 165, 273, 511 and 756 Broadway; FREDERICK V. RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Eleventh edition, cloth, 365 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before turning from this valuable work, the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Sold at No. 222 Broadway, and mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 42 Reade-st., corner of Broadway, where he cures all those diseases, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and 6 to 9 in the evening, Sundays excepted. Address Box No. 844 New-York Post-Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Dee Book, N. Y. Courier, Dispatch* and *New-Brunswick Times*.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES WHEN the treatment of other physicians and all other remedies fail. It is your only reliance for a thorough cure in certain diseases. No 3 Division-st., the only place now so well known for the very many extraordinary cures it has performed, without diet, or hindrance from business, when all other remedies only drive the disease in the blood. $1 only. This secures the patient from secondary attacks, and is the only remedy on earth that does it. You will find this out by bitter experience, if you trust to any other medicine. It has cured thousands of cases that never would have been cured without it. Dr. HUNTER restores people to health daily, who have been almost ruined by mercury and caustics by the humbugs.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William-sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M. to 8 o'clock P. M.

DR. CORBETT—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

LEECHES.—Ten tubs large Leeches arrived in prime order per steamer *Union*, from Havre. For sale by J. F. CLEU & CO., No. 90 Maiden-lane.

FURNITURE.

RECLINING CHAIRS.
WHEEL CHAIRS.
CHAMBER CHAIRS.
BED CHAIRS.
OFFICE REVOLVING CHAIRS.
And every variety of Chairs for Invalids manufactured by M. W. KING & SON,
Nos. 468 Broadway, and 169 Mercer-st.

WINDOW SHADES AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

G. W. CARPENTER.—Has opened a new store, No. 90 Chatham-st., where he invites the public to call and see his stock of gold and other shades of all sizes, cornices, bands, loops, pins, &c., constantly on hand.

AUCTION SALES.—Those who are accustomed to purchase Furniture at auction, under the impression that they are saving money thereby, if they will examine my stock and prices, will discover that they have been laboring under a delusion.

E. C. ROBINSON,
Furniture Dealer, No. 60 Bowery.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—Desks, chairs, settees, bookcases, blackboards, slates, &c., manufactured and for sale at the old establishment, No. [illegible] Greene-st., New-York. Orders sent to any part of the world. R. PATON.
N. B.—Circulars forwarded on application as above.

H. F. FARRINGTON.—ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—Purchasers in want of this new style of furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors, at the Manufactory, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 229 4th-st., on Washington-square, (entrance No. 159 MacDougal-st.

CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

THE SUMMER TERM OF MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Commenced April 23. Circulars at her residence, No. 4 West 10th-st., second door from 5th-av.

SELECT PRIVATE SCHOOL.—For a limited number of boys, (Irving Grammar School,) No. 227 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts. N. DUNN, A. M., Principal.

FRENCH LANGUAGE TAUGHT.—By a Parisian lady. Class for young ladies three times a week. Terms, $[illegible] a quarter. Private lessons, $5. Apply at No. [illegible]-av.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

PAIR OF HORSES WANTED—Must be of dark color, [illegible], not over 9 years old, from 15 to 15½ hands high, of fine stylish action and appearance, and must be able to trot a mile [illegible]. Address E. C. T., Box No. 466, New-York Post-Office, giving a full and accurate description, and stating lowest price.

FINE BLACK HORSE FOR SALE—Just from the country, kind and gentle in harness; suitable for a gentleman's family horse or a physician. May be seen at STIGNEY'S Stable, Love-lane, Brooklyn, every afternoon at 4½ o'clock, for this week.

RAILROADS.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE.—COMPOSED OF BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE, AND CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS—Connecting with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findlay, Sandusky, &c.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT—To take effect MONDAY, May 7, 1855.

FIRST EXPRESS MAIL—Leave Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland 2:45 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo, with 8:45 P. M. train of M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8 next morning, connecting with train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad, reaching St. Louis at 11:30 P. M.

SECOND LIGHTNING EXPRESS—Leave Buffalo at 10:40 P. M., Cleveland 5:30 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, &c., reaching Toledo at 10:20 P. M., Chicago 9 A. M., Cincinnati 7 A. M.

THIRD NIGHT EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 9:00 P. M., Cleveland 6:10 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 10:30 A. M., Cincinnati 3:30 P. M., and Chicago at 9:30 P. M., in season to take the train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad for Alton, from which place they take steamer, reaching St. Louis at 3:25 P. M. on following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Roads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND.

FIRST STEAMBOAT EXPRESS—Leaving on arrival of steamers from Buffalo, at 8:45 A. M., reaching Sandusky at 11:30 A. M., Toledo 2 P. M., Cincinnati 8 P. M., Chicago 8 A. M.

SECOND ACCOMMODATION FOR SANDUSKY—Leaves 4:15 P. M.

THIRD NIGHT PASSENGER FOR SANDUSKY—Leaves 9:45 P. M., reaching Sandusky at 1:30 A. M., Toledo 4:30 A. M., Chicago 9:30 P. M., connecting with Evening trains for Rock Island, St. Louis, Galena, &c.

Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket offices. E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.

Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio, May 5, 1855.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD FROM ALBANY.—By the way and in connection with the Hudson River Railroad, and People's Line of Steamboats, from the foot of Cortlandt-st., from NEW-YORK for BUFFALO, CLEVELAND, TOLEDO, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, NIAGARA FALLS, SUSPENSION BRIDGE and DETROIT.

EXPRESS TRAIN—From Albany, at 7:30 A. M., arriving at Buffalo at 7:30 P. M.

NEW-YORK MORNING EXPRESS—Leaves Albany at 11 M., in connection with the Hudson River Railroad from New-York at 7 A. M., stopping at Schenectady, Fonda, Little Falls, Utica, Rome, Chittenango, Syracuse, Clyde, Rochester, Batavia, and arriving at Buffalo at 10:35 P. M.

NEW-YORK EVENING EXPRESS—In connection with the Hudson River Railroad from New-York 4:45 P. M., leaves Albany at 11:15 P. M., and arrives at Buffalo at 7:30 A. M., Suspension Bridge at 10:35 A. M. and Niagara Falls at 10:35 A. M.

MAIL TRAIN—Leaves Albany at 5:30 A. M., stopping at all stations.

UTICA ACCOMMODATION TRAIN—Leaves Albany at 3:30 P. M., stopping at all stations, and arrives at Utica at 9 P. M.

PRINCIPAL CONNECTIONS.

At Troy, with Rensselaer and Saratoga, Troy and Boston roads to places North and East.

At Buffalo, with Lake Shore Road and Steamboats for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo and Chicago; Buffalo and Brantford Road, Niagara Falls and Buffalo Road, to Niagara Falls and Suspension Bridge, connecting with the Great Western Railway to Detroit, &c.; also, with steamboats for Detroit and Chicago.

At Suspension Bridge, with Great Western Railway to Windsor, Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis, &c.; also, with railroad to Lewiston, and steamboat line to Toronto, &c., C. W.

At Syracuse, with Oswego and Syracuse Road to Oswego.

At Rome, with Watertown and Rome Road to Cape Vincent, and steamers to Kingston, C. W., and Ports on Lake Ontario.

At Schenectady, with road to Saratoga Springs, Whitehall, &c. C. VIBBARD, General Sup't, Albany.

NEW ROUTE FROM CLEVELAND TO CINCINNATI—SPRING AND SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Via Cleveland and Toledo Railroad to Clyde, thence by Mad River and Lake Erie and Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroads—Three Daily Trains—No change of Cars between Cleveland and Cincinnati—On and after MONDAY, May 7, Trains will leave Depot of Cleveland Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad, Cleveland, on arrival of Trains of Lake Shore Railroad from Buffalo, Albany, New-York and Boston, as follows:—

FIRST TRAIN—LIGHTNING EXPRESS—Leave Cleveland 8:10 A. M.; arrive at Dayton 1:45 P. M.; and Cincinnati 3:30 P. M.

SECOND TRAIN—ACCOMMODATION EXPRESS—Leave Cleveland 9 A. M.; arrive at Dayton 6 P. M.; and Cincinnati 8:30 P. M. Change Cars at Sandusky.

THIRD TRAIN—FREIGHT TRAIN—Leave Cleveland 5:50 P. M.; arrive at Dayton 5 A. M.; and Cincinnati 7 A. M.

This Route passes through Grafton, Norwalk, Clyde, Tiffin, Forest, Carey, Bellefontaine, Urbana, Springfield, Dayton and Hamilton. Baggage checked from Buffalo to Cincinnati. For through Tickets apply on board People's Line Steamers, or at the Ticket Offices of New-York and Erie Railroad, New-York Central Railroad, and Hudson River Railroad. H. O. AMES, Supt. C. H. & D. R. R.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, May 14, 1855, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk. Buffalo Express at 6 A. M., for Buffalo. Mail at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Passengers by this Train will remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., *via* Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg and Otisville, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Way Express, at 7:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. On Sunday only one Express Train at 5:30 P. M. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and with first-class splendid steamers for all ports on Lake Erie.

D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st. daily, for Albany and Troy.—On and after MONDAY, May 7, 1855, the trains will run as follows: Express Train, 6 A. M., connecting with Northern and Western Trains. Mail Train 9 A. M. Through Way Train 12 M. Express Train 3:15 P. M. For Poughkeepsie—Way Passenger, 7 A. M. Passenger, 4:40 P. M. Way Freight and Passenger Train, 12:30 P. M. For Peekskill, 8:30, 4 and 6 P. M. For Tarrytown, at 10:15, A. M., and 6:30 P. M. The Tarrytown and Peekskill Trains stop at all the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher, and 31st-sts. SUNDAY MAIL-TRAINS at 9 A. M., from Canal-st., for Albany, stopping at all the Way Stations.

M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, MONTREAL AND OGDENSBURG.—The only line through to Montreal in one day, viz., 14 hours. Leave by Hudson River Railroad at 6 A. M. Leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 11 A. M., arrive at Rutland at 3 P. M.; Burlington, 4:40; Montreal, 8 P. M., and Ogdensburg next morning. Leave at 3 A. M. and 12 M.; Troy, by Troy and Boston Railroad at 5 45 P. M., arrive at Rutland at 9. Lodge and proceed North at 6 next morning.

I. V. BAKER, Supt., T. & B. R. R.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—SPRING ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing April 2, 1855: Leave New-York for Easton by steamers *Red Jacket* and *Wyoming* from Pier No. 2 North River, at 8 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M. For Somerville (Way) at 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabethtown with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8 A. M., 12 M., 4 and 5 P. M.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—On and after April 17, the Cars over the Flushing Railroad leave Flushing at 6, 8 and 10 A. M., and at 1, 4 and 6:30 P. M., connecting with the steamer ISLAND CITY at Hunter's Point. The steamer ISLAND CITY leaves New-York from Fulton Market-slip, at 6, 8 and 10 A. M., and at 1, 4 and 6:30 P. M. Connecting with the cars at Hunter's Point.

WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD TO PHILADELPHIA.—From Pier No. 1, North River, two lines daily, at 6 A. M. to 2 P. M. Morning line at 6 A. M., by steamboat JOHN POTTER, to South Amboy; thence by cars to way places and Camden—fare $2 25. Express line at 2 P. M. by JOHN POTTER to Amboy; thence direct to Camden by cars; through in five hours; fare $3. Way Accommodation and Emigrant line at 1 P. M.; fare $1 50. Emigrant line at 5 P. M.; fare $1 75.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West, *via* Jersey City—Mail and Express Lines.—Leave New-York at 8 and 10 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare, $3 75 in 4, and $3 in 8 and 10 A. M. and 6 P. M.; second class, $2 25 in 10; at 12 M. $3; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS, and all points West and Southwest, can obtain Through Tickets and all information concerning routes, fare, &c., either by the New-York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad, by application at the Company's office, No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st., to

JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent.

COPARTNERSHIP.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of PATTISON & MARSHALL, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The affairs of the firm will be closed by ROBERT MARSHALL, who is authorized to sign in liquidation.

NEW-YORK, May 29, 1855. ABM. K. PATTISON,
ROBERT MARSHALL.

NOTICE.—The subscriber continues the business of enameling iron at the old stand, Nos. 407 and 409 Cherry-st.

ROBERT MARSHALL.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—Public notice is hereby given that the Copartnership heretofore existing between FREEMAN HIZCON and JAMES DEVOE, doing business as timber merchants under the name and firm of HIZCON & DEVOE, is hereby dissolved. FREEMAN HIZCON, No. 132 Avenue B.

NEW-YORK, May 26, 1855.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership of JENNINGS & HART is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. All debts of said firm are to be paid by O. S. JENNINGS, and all debts due to said firm are to be paid to him, who is alone authorized to liquidate the affairs of said copartnership.

Dated May 26, 1855. O. S. JENNINGS,
JAMES R. HART.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between the subscribers, under the name of SHIPLEY & LOEKLE, has been dissolved by mutual consent. CHARLES LOEKLE has become sole owner of the effects, and assumes the liabilities of said firm and alone signs in liquidation. MORRIS SHIPLEY, JR.,

NEW-YORK, 28th Mo., 12, 1855. CHAS. LOEKLE.

NOTICE.—The subscribers have this day taken Mr. GEORGE FULLER into Copartnership, and will continue the business under the firm of FULLER, LORD & CO. FULLER & LORD, No. 139 Greenwich-st.

May 1, 1855.

COAL.

RED AND WHITE ASH—Egg and Stove Coal, screened and delivered in good order, at the lowest market price for cash, at No. 148 Elizabeth-st., and No. 3 Stanton-st., near Chrystie, by E. J. COSTAR.

TAX COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE,
No. 32 Chambers-st., Basement of New-City Hall.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—The ASSESSMENT ROLLS of the several Wards of the City of New-York will be opened for examination and review from MONDAY, the [illegible] of May, until MONDAY, the 25th day of June, inclusive. All Tax-Payers desirous of examining and correcting the said Rolls, are required to make application [illegible] the office, between the hours of [illegible] A. M. and 3 P. M. J. W. ALLEN, [illegible] WM. J. PECK, } Tax Commissioners.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this Line are the following:

ATLANTIC, Capt. West. PACIFIC, Capt. Nye.
ADRIATIC, Capt. ——. BALTIC, Capt. Comstock.

The ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $130; in second do., $75; exclusive use of extra size state-rooms, $325; from Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Wednesday, April 25......1855	Saturday, April 21......1855
Wednesday, May 9......1855	Saturday, May 5......1855
Wednesday, May 23......1855	Saturday, May 19......1855
Wednesday, May 30......1855	Saturday, June 2......1855
Wednesday, June [illegible]......1855	Saturday, June [illegible]......1855
Wednesday, June [illegible]......1855	Saturday, June [illegible]......1855
Wednesday, July 11......1855	Saturday, July [illegible]......1855
Wednesday, July 25......1855	Saturday, July [illegible]......1855

For freight or passage apply to
EDWD. K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINRIGHT & CO., Paris.
GEORGE H. DRAPER, Havre.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. Shippers please take notice that the ships of this Line cannot carry any goods contraband of war.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS—FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75—FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

ARABIA, Capt. Judkins; AMERICA, Capt. Lang;
PERSIA, Capt. Ryrie; EUROPA, Capt. Shannon;
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott; CANADA, Capt. Stone;
AFRICA, Capt. Harrison; NIAGARA, Capt. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white Light at mast-head; Green on starboard bow; Red on port bow.

AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston......Wednesday, June 6.
AFRICA, Harrison, leaves Boston......Wednesday, June 20.
ASIA, Lott, leaves Boston......Wednesday, July 4.
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston......Wednesday, July 18.

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced Surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or Passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

There will be no steamships of this line from New-York until further notice.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

Rock Light, new,	*Emerald Isle*, new,	*Edward Stanley*,
Albion, new,	*Cambria*, new,	*Shamrock*, new,
Driver, new,	*Dreadnaught*, new,	*Queen of Clippers*, n.
Northampton, new,	*Cosmopolite*, new,	*City of Brooklyn*, n.
Wm. Tapscott,	*Benjamin Adams*,	*Empire*,
Arctic,	*Antarctic*,	*Rappahannock*,
Progress,	*Andrew Foster*,	*Charles Buck*,
St. Louis,	*Galena*,	*Forest King*,
Chimborazo,	*Philanthropist*,	*Richard Morse*,
Robena,	*Houghton*,	*Glance*,
Kossuth,	*Continent*,	*Centurion*,
Helios,	*Consul*,	*Constellation*,
Compromise,	*New-Hampshire*,	*E. Z.*,
Underwriter,	*West Point*,	*Adriatic*,
A. Z.,	*Racer*.	

THE X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS.

Amazon, new,	*Southampton*,	*Northumberland*,
Ocean Queen,	*Hendrick Hudson*,	*Palestine*, new,
Devonshire,	*Margaret Evans*,	*American Eagle*.

Money remitted to England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, France and Germany. The subscribers continue to remit money in large or small amounts, payable in all the principal cities and towns in any of the above named countries.

TAPSCOTT & CO.,
No. 86 South-st., New-York, or to
WM. TAPSCOTT & CO.,
St. George's Buildings, Liverpool.

OCEAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY FOR BREMEN *via* SOUTHAMPTON.—The United States Mail Steamship WASHINGTON, E. CAVENDY, Commander, will sail for BREMEN, touching at SOUTHAMPTON to land the mails and passengers for England and France, on SATURDAY, June 16, at 12 o'clock, M. from Pier No. 21 North River.

Price of Passage from New-York to Southampton or Bremen.
In first cabin, main saloon......$120
In first cabin, lower saloon......110
In second cabin......60

An experienced Surgeon is attached to each steamer. Specie delivered in Havre or London.

All letters must pass through the Post-Office.

For passage or freight, apply to
C. H. SAND, Agent, No. 11 South William-st.

The steamer HERMANN will succeed the WASHINGTON, and sail July 14.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The new United States Mail steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, June 2, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

Price of First Cabin......$120
Price of Second Cabin......75

Luggage not wanted during the voyage, should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked below.

No freight taken after Thursday, May 31.

For freight or passage, apply to
M. LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

N. B.—All letters must pass through the Post-Office.

FOR HAVRE DIRECT.—The first-class steamship ERICSSON, A. B. LOWBER, Master, will leave New-York at noon precisely, on SATURDAY, June 16, for Havre direct. Passage $120. The owners will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, or other valuables, unless Bills of Lading are signed therefor. No Berths secured until paid for. Letters prepaid, 12½ cents per half ounce, will be received at the office up to 11 A. M. of the day of sailing. For freight or passage, apply to JOHN B. KITCHING, Agent, No. 69 Beaver-st.

EMERALD ISLE.—TAPSCOTT'S LINE FOR LIVERPOOL.—The splendid and magnificent packet ship EMERALD ISLE, 2,000 tons burden, G. B. CORNISH, Commander, will positively sail on WEDNESDAY, May 30. The accommodations of this superb packet for all classes of passengers cannot be surpassed for comfort and convenience. For freight or passage, apply on board, at Pier No. 27 East River, or to

TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st.

FOR KEYPORT, UNION, PORTMONMOUTH, RED BANK, SHREWSBURY and MIDDLETOWN POINT.—The steamer EAGLE leaves foot of Murray-st. daily, (except Sunday,) at 9 o'clock. Returning, leaves Portmonmouth at 3 P. M., and Union at 4 P. M.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-ORLEANS STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—FOR NEW-ORLEANS, STOPPING AT HAVANA.—CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.—The steamship BLACK WARRIOR, J. D. BULLOCK, Commander, will commence receiving freight on THURSDAY, June 7, and sail for the above ports on SATURDAY, June 9, at 12 o'clock, from pier at foot of Robinson-st., North River. Freight for the interior and for Mobile, consigned to our agents in New-Orleans, James Connoly & Co., will be forwarded free of commissions. Passengers for Havana must procure passports before leaving port. Bills of lading must be sent in for signing the evening previous to the ship sailing. For freight or passage apply to

LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO., Agents,
No. 31 Broadway.

N. B.—The CAHAWBA, R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander, will succeed the BLACK WARRIOR, and sail MONDAY, June 25.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.—The United States mail steamship ROANOKE, T. SKINNER, Commander, will leave pier No. 13 North river, on WEDNESDAY, May 30, at 4 o'clock, P. M., will arrive at Norfolk the next afternoon, and at Petersburg and Richmond the following morning. From Norfolk, passengers for the South proceed by railroad direct, with through tickets from Weldon to Wilmington, Charleston, &c. Passage and fare to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Steerage, half price. Through tickets to Lynchburg, $14. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 13 Broadway. N. B.—No freight taken for Richmond.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA—UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—The new and splendid steamship FLORIDA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will leave New-York for Savannah, on WEDNESDAY, May 30, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely.

The AUGUSTA, Capt. THOS LYON, will succeed, and leave on SATURDAY, June 2.

Bills of lading signed by the clerk on board.

For freight or passage apply to
SAMUEL L. MITCHELL, No. 13 Broadway.

For Florida, through tickets from New-York to Jacksonville $31. Pilatka $33.

EXPRESSES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The undersigned, sole proprietors of Adams & Co.'s California Package Express, have this day disposed of their entire interest in said Express to Messrs. FREEMAN & CO., whom we cheerfully recommend to our customers and the public generally.

W. B. DINSMORE,
E. S. SANFORD,
NEW-YORK, May 14, 1855. S. M. SHOEMAKER.

THE UNDERSIGNED having this day purchased of Messrs. ADAMS & CO., of New-York, their entire interest in the California Freight and Package Express, have formed a Copartnership under the name and firm of FREEMAN & CO., who will conduct themselves to a legitimate express business between the Atlantic, San Francisco and the West Coast of South America. Office, No. 69 Broadway.

JNO. M. FREEMAN, JOSIAH HEDDEN,
JNO. K. STIMSON, JNO. HOEY.
NEW-YORK, May 15, 1855.

TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.

TAFEU.—A fertilizer, made entirely of night-soil, desiccated, inodorous and raised to a high standard by the addition of sulfate of ammonia, is offered for sale by the LODI MANUFACTURING CO., as cheaper than guano, superphosphate of lime, or any other fertilizer in market. It is adapted to any crop. Has been used with signal success upon Summer crops, such as cabbages, turnips, buckwheat, and as a dressing to corn at the last hoeing. Also, upon Winter grain. Packed in barrels of about 250 lbs. It will be delivered on board of vessel or railroad in the City, free of charge for package or cartage, at the rate of $[illegible] per ton. A circular, with further information, will be forwarded to any one applying for the same. Address

THE LODI MANUFACTURING CO.,
No. 60 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

FLOWERS, BULBS AND PLANTS—Of all kinds, hardy and green-house, in quantities to suit purchasers. Also, foreign fruits, by the box. For sale at low prices, by BRAHME & CO., corner of Washington and Barclay-sts.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

FARO PLAYING CARDS—Very old and well-seasoned, with all the various other qualities of linen and cotton cards, made by SAM HART & CO. For sale to the trade and club-houses at their store, No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite the Astor House.

PAPER HANGINGS, SPRING TRADE.—V. & F. H. RUMFORD, No. 85 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, have now in store and are daily receiving the newest designs in paper hangings, suitable for parlors, dining-rooms, halls, [illegible], which with a complete assortment of [illegible], curtains, [illegible]. All work executed in the best manner.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—JOHANNA WOLKENSTEIN, by her next friend, MADORE RAPHAEL, against RUDOLPH WOLKENSTEIN.—Summons for relief. (Com. not served.)—To the above defendant—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 102 Leonard-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated 4th May, 1855. my16-law6wW*

MILLIKEN & BARROW, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—County of New-York.—THE HARLEM BUILDING AND MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, Plaintiffs, against JAMES KENYON and ELIZA C., his wife, WILLIAM H. COLWELL and JAMES McLEOD.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants JAMES KENYON and ELIZA C., his wife. You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 5 Nassau-st., in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, April 14, 1855. HENRY F. McGOWN, Plaintiff's Attorney.
ap16-law6wW*

SUPREME COURT.—County of Kings.—EDWARD WARD against JAMES MOORE, DANIEL O'SULLIVAN and other defendants.—To DANIEL O'SULLIVAN: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall in the city of Brooklyn, on the 20th day of December, 1854, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 17 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action, will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. ALLAN MELVILLE,
Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 17 Wall-st., New-York.
my9-law6wW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN HAGGERTY, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators, at the store of Thomas Mulligan, No. 16 Atlantic-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 23d day of November next.—Dated May 8, 1855.

PATRICK BRADLEY, } Administrators.
WILLIAM BRADLEY, }
my23-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MATTHEW TRUTH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the place of business of F. J. TWOMEY, No. 23 Pine-st., (at McSPEDON & BAKER'S printing-office,) in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of September next.—Dated New-York, March 19, 1855.

FRANCIS J. TWOMEY, } Executors.
J. GEORGE KIP, }
mh21-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against THOMAS HALE, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors, at the office of C. J. & C. LOWREY, No. 57 Fulton-st., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 22d day of October next.—Dated April 16, 1855.

MOSES L. HALE, }
JOSIAH L. HALE, } Executors.
JOSHUA HALE. }
ap23-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN C. RYAN, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. [illegible] Pierrepont-st., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the [illegible] day of June next.—Dated Dec. 19, 1854.

[illegible]-law6mW* EVELINE RYAN, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT D. WEEKS, late of the City of New-York, banker, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 33 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 7th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 8, 1855.

[illegible]-law6mW* JOHN A. WEEKS,
Executor &c., of Robert D. Weeks, deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE W. GILLETT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of Westcote & Bowne, Esqs., No. 61 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of July next.—Dated, New-York, the 9th day of January, 1855.

WILLIAM J. HALSEY, Administrator,
[illegible]-law6mW* ELIZA P. GILLETT, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against DAVID STANFORD, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at No. [illegible] Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of June next.—Dated Nov. 28, 1854.

DAVID R. STANFORD, }
CAROLINE S. BROWN, } Executors.
[illegible]-law6mW* ELIZA STANFORD. }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH SMALLEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the residence of AUGUSTUS SMALLEY, No. 28 Lafayette-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 9, 1855. ROSANNA SMALLEY, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ABRAM BAILEY, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at his residence, corner of Park and Classon-avs., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 28th day of September next.—Dated March 22, 1855.

ANTHONY L. CARMAN, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against FERNANDO W. COON, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office, Nassau Bank Building, corner Beekman and Nassau-sts., in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of October next.—Dated April 17, 1855. THEO. J. FONDA, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN HEANEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. [illegible] Cedar-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of October next.—Dated New-York, March 27, 1855.

mh29-law6mW* DINES CAROLIN, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID H. ARNOTT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of JOHN T. TUTTLE, No. 216 East Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 29th day of October next.—Dated New-York, April 24, 1855. [illegible]-law6mW*

JOHN T. TUTTLE, Administrator.
MARY JANE ARNOTT, Administratrix.

TO MRS. MARY YOHE, widow, and JOHN YOHE, JACOB YOHE, GEORGE YOHE, GEORGE LOWRY and SUSAN his wife, and THOMAS MORRISON and HARRIET FRANCES his wife, children and legal representatives of JACOB YOHE, late of the borough of Easton, in the County of Northampton, and Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, deceased.—Take notice that a writ of partition and valuation on the real estate of JACOB YOHE, late of the borough of Easton, in the County of Northampton, and Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, deceased, will be executed on the premises, in the said borough of Easton, on Monday, the 25th day of June next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, when and where you may attend if you see proper.

Yours, &c., JACOB COPE, Sheriff.
SHERIFF'S OFFICE, EASTON, PA., May 7, 1855.
my14-law3wM&W*

STEAMBOATS.

FOR THE FISHING BANKS.—FARE FIFTY CENTS.—The new and splendid steamboat MERCURY, Capt. RICHARD YATES, will make daily trips to the Fishing Banks, stopping at Fort Hamilton each way, (Sundays excepted,) throughout the season, commencing on WEDNESDAY, May 30. Leaving as follows: Foot of Jackson-st., East River, at 6½ o'clock A. M.; Market, foot of Amos-st., North River, at 7 o'clock A. M.; foot of Spring-st., North River, at 7¼ o'clock A. M.; foot of Robinson-st., North River, at 8 o'clock; Pier No. 3 North River, at 8½ o'clock A. M. Returning at 4 o'clock P. M. Refreshments, fishing tackle and bait, furnished on board.

NEW ROUTE FOR GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.—On and after Saturday, June 2, the splendid new steamer ISLAND BELLE, Capt. J. FOY, Jr., will leave New-York from Catharine Market-slip, for Sag Harbor, on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 11 A. M. Returning, will leave Sag Harbor at MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 10 A. M., landing at Greenport, Orient Point, and Northport both ways. Fare to and from Sag Harbor, Greenport and Orient Point $1 50. Northport, 50 cts. Freight taken at reasonable rates, payable on delivery of the goods.

FOR CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—The steamer NORWALK will commence her regular trips as above on FRIDAY, June 1, leaving New-York as follows:

Pier foot of Amos-st. at [illegible] A. M., 12½ and 3½ P. M.
Pier foot of Spring-st. at [illegible] A. M., 1¼ and 3¾ P. M.
Pier No. 3 North River at 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M.

Leaving Coney Island the last trip at 6½ P. M. Fare, to Coney Island and back to New-York, 25 cents. No half price for children.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON—Landing at Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh, New-Hamburgh, Milton and Poughkeepsie. The fast and graceful steamer ARIEL, Capt. JOSEPH HUNT, leaves Pier foot of Robinson-st., every afternoon at [illegible] o'clock; returning, leaves Rondout every morning at 6½ o'clock, making all the above landings.

1855.—NYACK AND HAVERSTRAW STEAMBOAT LINE—Leave Chambers-st. Pier daily, (except Sunday,) at 11 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. Leave Haverstraw at 6 A. M. and 3 P. M., landing each way at Piermont, (Nyack Oak Hill Cemetery) and Rockland Lake. Steamer J. P. SMITH, Capt. R. T. BLAUVELT, and steamer ARROW, Capt. A. A. LUDLAM.

EXCURSION TO THE FISHING BANKS.—The steamer GOLDEN GATE, Captain [illegible], (formerly of the steamer Laura Keene,) will commence her trips on WEDNESDAY, May 30, leaving [illegible] Amos-st. at 7 o'clock, Spring-st. at [illegible], [illegible], Broome-st. at [illegible], and Pier No. 3 North River at [illegible] o'clock. Sundays excepted.

FOR ALBANY AND TROY DIRECT—FARE FIFTY CENTS—From Pier No. 15, foot of Liberty-st. Steamers RIP VAN WINKLE, Capt. C. W. FARNHAM, and COMMODORE, Capt. [illegible], daily, (Saturdays excepted) at 6 o'clock P. M. [illegible].

WIRE ROPE.—[illegible] of all sizes, [illegible], for sale by C. W. COPELAND, No. 64 Broadway.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Mr. Stuyvesant desires us to mention that owing to the inability of some members of the Legislative Committee of which he is Chairman, to attend on the first Monday in June, the first meeting of said Committee will be held on the 25th day of June, at No. 10 Chambers-street.

Hon. Francis Hincks, the late Prime Minister of Canada, is in town, and leaves to-day in the *Baltic* for Europe, accompanied by Mr. Zimmerman, of Niagara, the Canadian millionaire.

In the notice we yesterday made of the publication of the Walker Divorce Case, the name of Hon. Geo. Evans, Attorney General for the State of Maine, and late United States Senator, was erroneously printed George Edwards.

How Great Men's Names are Abused.

On Tuesday last a young man who represented himself to be one George Mott, son of Valentine Mott, M. D., of New-York, called at the boarding house of M. H. Seeley, on Pearl-street, and desired to engage the best apartments that could be furnished, and stated that he would return next day. Mr. S. being short of first class rooms, immediately gave up his own, and set about putting them in readiness for his new guest. Mott went thence to the livery stable of John L. Baker on Pearl-street, and engaged two stalls for horses belonging to his father, who was expected to arrive from Detroit every hour. On Wednesday the guest arrived at his new boarding place. On Thursday a watch and chain valued at $65 was missed, as was also the distinguished stranger. Complaint was immediately lodged by Mr. Seeley with Mr. Bagnall, Chief of Police, who put a corps of his men on the look out. The individual was arrested finally at Niagara Falls on Saturday afternoon, and was brought to this city by Chief Bagnall. The watch and chain were found on him. He now gives his name as George Arthur, says he is an Irishman, and has been in this country but a short time.—*Buffalo Advertiser.*

Long Island Ship-Yards.

No new contracts have been made in the Williamsburg and Greenpoint ship-yards. George Law, it is said, is about to have two ferry-boats built for the new ferry from Williamsburg to Catharine-slip, New-York. Mr. Simonson, at Greenpoint, has put up nearly two-thirds of the frame for Commodore Vanderbilt's new steamship for the Havre line. She is to be called the *C. Vanderbilt.*

Disorderly House.

Captain Hartigan and Officer Dresch made a descent on the disorderly house of Antone Meser[illegible], No. 474 Eighth-avenue, and arrested two women and the proprietor. The two girls were sent up to the Penitentiary. Meser[illegible] was held to bail in $500 to answer.

Castle Garden as an Emigrant Depot.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Phoenix vs. The Commissioners of Emigration, in the matter of appropriating Castle Garden for an Emigrant Depot.—Yesterday morning Hon. F. B. Cutting resumed argument for the plaintiffs. He was followed by William E. Anderson, Esq., for the Commissioners. Upon the termination of Mr. Anderson's argument, Ogden Hoffman, Esq., arose, and spoke in favor of converting the Garden into an Emigrant depot, and against the injunction. He continued speaking until the time of adjournment.

[Advertisement.]

Fifty Thousand Dozen!—The quality sustained—the prices reduced—at James E. Ray's Family Stocking, Under-Shirt and Drawer Factory, No. 108 Bowery.

The subscriber is prepared to furnish the readers of the Daily Times with a supply of his well-known styles of STOCKINGS AND SOCKS, at a profit of from ONE TO THREE CENTS A PAIR, and with the first quality of SUMMER UNDER-SHIRTS AND DRAWERS at a profit of FIVE TO TEN CENTS EACH.

All goods shown cheerfully, represented fairly, and submitted to the purchaser's unbiased opinion.

JAMES E. RAY, No. 108 Bowery, near Grand-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Summer Under Garments and Hosiery of every description, and at the very lowest price, will be found at RANKIN'S OLD STAND NO. 104 BOWERY.

Special attention is invited at this season to the ZEPHYR MERINO UNDER-VESTS, originally introduced at our establishment several years since, and which have been universally approved for their lightness, elasticity, durability and cheapness.

A. Rankin & Co., No. 104 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

The Great Spring and Summer Medicine.—Dr. John Bull's Sarsaparilla is the most effectual purifier of the blood and all the secretions of the human system. Our most eminent physicians pronounce it to be an unequaled Tonic Medicine for derangement of the liver by change of climate, diseases of the Stomach, want of Appetite, Headache, Dizziness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia and Liver Complaints. Sold at Dr. John Bull's Principal Office, No. 2 Cortlandt-street, two doors from Broadway. Price, in quart bottles, $1 each, or six bottles for $5.

[Advertisement.]

Photographic Portraits.—Life and Cabinet sizes in oil and pastel. Miniature sizes, superior to the finest ivory painting; uncolored photographs, equaled by no other establishment in the world. Perfect likenesses taken in any style or size from daguerreotypes of deceased persons. Life size oil paintings on canvas by this process at one sitting, taken only by

J. Gurney & C. D. Fredericks, No. 46 Rue Basse de Rempart, Paris, and No. 349 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Rheumatism, all skin or muscular diseases, can be radically cured if this ointment be rubbed into the parts affected, as salt is forced into meat. No internal disease can long withstand the combined power of these wonderful medicines. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York; 244 Strand, London, and by all Druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per pot or box.

[Advertisement.]

Verdict of the Artists.—A celebrated portrait and miniature painter, while at Root's Photographic Gallery, remarked that it was the unanimous opinion of the Artists of this City that Root's Photographs were the finest specimens of the Art ever produced. Call at No. 363 Broadway, and judge for yourselves.

[Advertisement.]

Plain and Decorative Paper-Hangings.—Pratt & Bardenbach, Manufacturers and Importers, No. 260 Broadway, between Leonard and Franklin-sts., invite attention to their extensive stock, which is unsurpassed by any in this country. Faithful and accomplished workmen sent to any part of the City or country, at short notice, and their work warranted.

[Advertisement.]

Gas, Gas.—New styles of gas fixtures for the Spring trade, of both modern and antique designs, just out. Wholesale buyers are particularly invited to call at the Great Manufacturing Dépôt of Archer Warner & Co., No. 376 Broadway. Also, the best portable gas works for country dwellings, churches and factories in this country.

[Advertisement.]

Oceanic House, Coney Island.—The Second Hop of the season will come off on Wednesday evening, May 30. Dancing will commence at 8 o'clock. All persons attending the Hop will find good company and strict order. They can the same evening enjoy a beautiful moonlight ride.

[Advertisement.]

Phrenology.—Examinations, with charts and written descriptions of character, daily by Prof. Fowler, at the Phrenological Cabinet, 308 Broadway, near the Park. Private rooms for ladies and gentlemen.

[Advertisement.]

Blake's Patent Fire-Proof Paint, No. 119 Pearl-st.—See under head of Paints.

[Advertisement.]

Lonely Man of the Ocean.—Nothing prettier or more curious has been presented for some time, in dramatic form, than this London piece, and we are glad to see it so well patronized at Barnum's Museum. It is given there this afternoon and this evening. The wonderful Bearded Infant can be seen at the same time, and all the other rare curiosities.

NEW-JERSEY.

Croton Water in Good Food and Drink.—A circumstance transpired yesterday at the ferry-house on the New-York side of the Jersey City Ferry, which demonstrates the growing utility of the Croton Water Works, and the increasing value of Croton water in becoming an article of food as well as drink. Capt. Woolsey, the Superintendent of the Ferry, was drawing a cup of water from the pipe, and, upon turning the faucet, there were about one hundred small eels discharged into the cup. They were all from half of an inch to an inch in length, except one, which was over three inches long. They were taken over to the office of the Superintendent, on the Jersey City side of the ferry, and placed in a globe of "Pure Passaic" water, but many of them died during the day. They appear to live and thrive only in Croton. Drinkers of cold water, who have other visible means of support, will do well to "catch eels" before swallowing their draught.

Department News.

From the Washington Union.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Jurisdiction of the Courts of the Choctaw Nation.—1. A white man, although he may have been adopted by Chickasaws or Choctaws, does not become subject in criminal matters to the jurisdiction of the Courts of the Choctaw Nation.

2. But, in matters of civil jurisdiction arising within the nation, its Courts have jurisdiction over a white man who has voluntarily made himself a Chickasaw by intermarriage and exercise of all the rights of a Chickasaw, and, where the question concerns property, the proceeds of a head-right granted to him as a Chickasaw.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

United States Brig Porpoise.—As discouraging accounts have been received at the Navy Department concerning the safety of the United States brig *Porpoise*, which was last heard of on the 21st of September, we publish below a list of her officers and crew:

Muster-Roll of the United States Brig Porpoise.

Commanding.—William King Bridge, acting lieutenant.

Officers.—William Riley, acting lieutenant; Sylvanus J. Bliss, acting lieutenant; William Van Wyck, acting lieutenant; George F. B. Baber, acting master; James H. Stuart, assistant surgeon; Samuel J. Potts, captain's clerk.

Crew.—H. Wentworth Greene, purser's steward; James S. Goodwin, yeoman; John Allison, boatswain's mate; Henry Williams, boatswain's mate; John Fanning, second gunner; Alva Waldo, carpenter's mate; Martin Ravens, sail-maker's mate; James Stump, ship's cook; Melvin Martin, captain of the hold; Albert Moton, armorer; Thomas Hill, ship's corporal; Manuel Nabrega, wardroom steward; William H. White, quarter-master; Lewis Johnson, quarter-master; David Beerland, captain forecastle; George Swan, captain forecastle; James Livingston, captain top; William Law, captain top; John O'Brien, captain of guard; Antonio Dennis, cooper; John B. Higham, hospital steward; Awong, captain's cook; Joseph Edwards, wardroom cook.

Seamen.—Michael O'Halloran, Adam McNab, William Bay, Robert Wilson, John Reed, William Winchester, Robert A. Middleton, Edward D. Myers, Thos. Bourne, Charles L. Edders, John Sylva, John W. Thomas, Francis Newton, John Montague.

Ordinary Seamen.—Charles Nessler, John F. Saker, John Monroe, Wm Hunt, Joachim Sosa, John Freely.

Landsmen.—Arthur Seymour, William Queene, Wm. Lewis.

First Class Boys.—Daniel Rose, Robert Williams, Antonio Rodrigues, Manuel Gomez, August Avelyn, John Prada, Pedro Joseph, Thomas Breslyn.

The Mediterranean Squadron.—The United States frigate *Congress*, the flag ship of the Mediterranean squadron, will sail from New-York for the Mediterranean about the 5th of July.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

Dealing in Land Warrants.—An officer in the employ of Government writes for information in regard to dealing in land warrants, saying that previous to the receipt of the circular issued by the Interior Department, and in the absence of any instructions to the contrary, he had made out and forwarded several applications for bounty lands. In reply, his attention was directed to the second section of the Act of Congress approved February 26, 1853, entitled "To prevent frauds upon the Treasury," and informed that the prosecution of claims against the United States in the manner described is regarded by the Department as an infraction of that statute.

Agricultural Division of the Patent Office.—Chufas, or Earth Almonds.—There have lately been procured from the south of Spain a barrel of chufas for public distribution. This is a new esculent in this country, known to botanists under the name of *Cyperus esculentus*. It grows spontaneously in the light, humid soils of Spain, and is also cultivated in Germany and the south of France. It grows to a height of about three feet, on a triangular stalk of rush, with a spreading head, bearing yellow flowers, which are succeeded by long ears. The roots are fibrous, of a reddish color, bearing small tubers about the size of a common bean, and are known by the Spaniards by the name of "chufas." If planted in May or June they are ready to be harvested in October. They resemble in taste a delicious chesnut or cocoanut, and like them may be eaten raw or cooked. They are chiefly employed for making an orgeat (*orchata de chufas*)—a delightful, refreshing drink, much used in Spain, Cuba and other hot climates where it is known. When mashed to a flour, which is white, sweet, and very agreeable to the taste, it imparts to water the color and richness of milk. At Almacero and Alborayo considerable attention is devoted to the cultivation of this plant, eight acres of land yielding a profit of $2,500 in five months. This may be attributed, in a degree, to the advantages of irrigation on the sandy soil of that region.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Prussian Closed Mail.—We are requested to state that the rates of postage for the correspondence between the United States and foreign countries passing through the German Postal Union, under the Prussian-American Postal Convention, have undergone some slight [illegible] since the publication of the foreign postage table of March 1, 1855, and that the following list embraces all the countries and places to which letters and newspapers may be forwarded in said closed mail, with the necessary alterations.

Postmasters should compare this with, and note the alterations upon, the postage table above referred to.

Prepayment Optional.

German-Austrian Postal Union, States of, viz.; Prussia, all other German States, and the whole Austrian Empire, *by the Prussian closed mail*, via London and Ostend .... 30 cents.

	Cents.		Cents.
Alexandria	40	Modena	33
Altona	33	Norway	46
Beyrout	40	Papal States	33
Candia	40	Parma	33
Cesme	40	Poland	37
Constantinople	40	Rhodes	40
Dardanelles, the	40	Russia	37
Denmark (Holstein included)	35	Salonica	40
Galatz	40	Samsum	40
Gallipoli	40	Sardinia	38
Greece	42	Smyrna	40
Ibraila	40	Sweden	42
Ionian Islands	40	Switzerland	35
Italy	33	Teltcha	40
Larnaca	40	Trebizonde	40
Lauenburg	33	Tulcea	40
Lombardy	33	Tuscany	35
		Varna	40

Prepayment Required.

China, (except Hong Kong,) via Trieste 63

East Indies, (English possessions in,) via Trieste 48

East Indies, and all other countries in and beyond the East Indies, via Trieste 70

Hong Kong, via Trieste 38

Egypt, (except Alexandria,) 38

Turkey, Wallachia, Moldavia, Servia, Levante, and Turkish islands in the Mediterranean, via Trieste, (except Alexandretta, Antivari, Beyrout, Bourghas, Caiffa, Candia, Canea, Cesme, Constantinople, Dardanelles, Durazzo, Galatz, Gallipoli, Ibraila, Ineboli, Jaffa, Larnaca, Latakia, Mersina, Mytelene, Prevesa, Rhodes, Salonica, Samsun, Sinope, Smyrna, Tenedos, Trebizonde, Teltcha, Tulcea, Valona, Varna, and Volo,) by Prussian closed mail 30

Alexandretta, Antivari, Bourghas, Caifa, Durazzo, Ineboli, Jaffa, Latakia, Mersina, Mytelene, Prevesa, Sinope, Tenedos, Valona, and Volo, via Trieste, *by Prussian closed mail* 40

The rates above mentioned are the full postage through to destination, with the exception of "Turkey, Wallachia, Moldavia, Servia, Levante, and Turkish islands in the Mediterranean," as requiring the prepayment of 30 cents a letter, which is the United States and Prussian postage.

Newspapers *to be sent in the Prussian closed mail* must be prepaid 6 cents each, which is the full United States and Prussian postage. If to go through said closed mail to the British Possessions in the East Indies or to Hong-Kong, they must be prepaid 10 cents, and if to other points in China, or to countries beyond the East Indies, 12 cents each. But to the East Indies and China, it is believed that the cheapest route for newspapers is in the British mail via Southampton, 4 cents each, to be prepaid, being the full United States and British postage.

With reference to the Prussian closed mail, we are desired to remark, also, that in many instances, letters which should come in this mail, particularly from the Southern part of Germany, are received in the open mail generally via France, thus rendering them subject to additional and much higher rates of postage; and it is suggested that writers would aid greatly toward correcting this irregularity by requesting their correspondents in Germany to inform themselves as to the correct rates of postage, and to mark their letters specially to be forwarded in the "Prussian closed mail via Ostend and London."

It should also be observed that a prepayment in either country of less than the combined rate of thirty cents on a single letter *goes for nothing*, no account being taken of partial prepayments.

Universal Exhibition at Paris.—The following notice, with a suggestion that it be published in this country, we are authorized to say, has just been received by the Postmaster General from Mons. Stourm, French Director-General of Posts:

Notice to the Public—General Post-Office, Paris, France.

The public is informed that a Post-Office has been established at the Palace of Universal Exhibition at Paris, to be kept open during the continuance of the Exhibition.

Inhabitants of France and of foreign countries, lodging in the neighborhood of the Palace of Exhibition, or intending to pass the greater part of their time thereat, or such as do not know, at the time of their departure, in what part of the city they shall be lodged, may cause their letters to be addressed to the Post-Office of the Palace of Exhibition.

Such letters will be preserved in the office, and delivered to the persons addressed on sight of their passport or of any other document establishing their identity. They should be addressed:

"Mr. ——, Post-Office of the Palace of Universal Exhibition, Paris."

Letters addressed to the exhibitors themselves having establishments in the Palace of Exhibition will be delivered in the same manner, or will be taken by carriers to the place occupied by the exhibitor, if that place is mentioned in the address.

At the post-office of the Palace of Exhibition the public will, moreover, be afforded the same facilities as at the other post-offices of France for the purchase of stamps, the transmission of money, &c., &c.

Later from Texas.

Copious rains have fallen in many parts of the State, and the crops generally are reported to be doing well.

The Washington *Ranger* of the 17th reports a rise of seven feet in the Brazos River.

The country in the neighborhood of Austin was visited a few days ago by a severe hail storm, which seriously damaged the young corn.

A chicken with two heads and four legs has been exhibited in Austin.

The San Antonio *Herald* learns that the corn crops on the Salado and San Antonio are doing remarkably well, and will stand the drouth, without serious injury, should it continue several weeks longer. Corn in this section is waist high.

The Lavaca *Herald* says that the various works authorized by Congress for Aransas Pass, Sabine River, &c., are being pushed forward towards completion as rapidly as circumstances will permit, and the lights on the Delta of the Mississippi will be renovated and placed in the most efficient condition, at the earliest practicable day.

The counties of Leon and Madison are still the scene of Mormon excitement, and we are sorry to say that the efforts of the Mormon preachers are not without success. We learn that several men and women have joined the new Church, and that they are fully impressed with the belief that the "strong in faith" can cure diseases, heal the wounded, give sight to the blind, and that they can speak in unknown tongues. They are very zealous, and swallow the plurality of wives and every other monstrosity, as sound doctrine and good example to society. We would not be surprised to find some missionaries at Austin shortly.—*Austin State Times.*

Ex-Senator Everett again on the Platform.

The town of Dorchester, Mass., will celebrate the two hundred and twenty-fifth return of the date of its settlement, on the next Fourth of July, when Edward Everett, a native of the place, will deliver an address. Governor Gardiner, who was born in Dorchester, will be there. Arrangements are making for the accommodation of 2,500 guests.

The Mayor of Savannah, aided by the Chamber of Commerce of that city, is waging war upon the land-sharks who keep sailor boarding-houses, and abduct seamen from vessels about to sail, in order to hire them over again to some other vessel. The Chamber has appropriated $430 to aid in the prosecution of the offenders.

The citizens of Charlemont and vicinity propose to commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of the death of Capt. Moses Rice, one of the first settlers of that place, who was killed by the Indians, on Monday, June 11. Joseph White of Lowell is expected to deliver the address.

"The Kirwan Letters to Right Rev. John Hughes, Bishop of New-York," are to be issued in a new edition, at an early day, and with an introductory letter from their able author.

Hon. Daniel Ullmann, of New-York, is to deliver an oration in Wilmington, Del., his native city, on the 4th of July next, at the request of the Mayor and Common Council of that place.

We learn that the late Hon. John Spencer leaves a will, drawn by himself some time before his last illness, appointing Gilbert L. Wilson, Esq., his sole executor.—*Albany Journal, May 28.*

Twelve hundred and sixty-three dozen eggs were entered at the Boston Custom-House, from the British Provinces, on Monday last, free of duty, under the Reciprocity Treaty.

The new Council of Gainesville, Ala., has put the liquor license up to $2,000, and no quantity to be sold less than twenty gallons.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Thursday evening, May 24, by Rev. James Millett, at his residence, No. 171 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d aves., Mr. William George Mitchell, of Brattleboro, Vt., to Miss Charlotte S. Buchanan, of this City.

In this City, on Wednesday, May 23, at the 4th-av. Presbyterian Church, by Joel Parker, D. D., Rev. S. W. Crittenden to Miss Margaret Parker, daughter of the officiating clergyman, of this City.

In this City, on Wednesday evening, May 9, at the Reformed Dutch Church, corner Market and Henry sts., by Rev. Theo. Cuyler, Mr. Isaac Duryee, of Williamsburg, to Miss Anna Marston, all of this City.

On Tuesday, May 29, by Rev. Oliver Bronson, Richard W. King, of the house of Fisher, Cushing & Co., to Sara L. Bronson, daughter of Greene C. Bronson.

In Philadelphia, May 29, at St. Andrew's Church, by Rev. Wm. H. Carter, William E. Brown, of Weehawken, N. J., to Delia F. Newell, daughter of William L. [illegible], Esq., of Williamsburg, N. Y.

DIED.

In this City, on Tuesday morning, May 29, Charles Lee, son of Hampton P. and Eliza K. Howell, aged 3 months and 11 days.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral this morning, at 9 o'clock, from No. 117 Broome-st. The remains will be taken to Bellport, L. I., for interment.

In this City, on Monday evening, May 28, suddenly, of inflammation of the bowels, John McCartney, of the firm of Dunham & Co., in the 51st year of his age.

His friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his residence, northeast corner of 20th-st. and 10th-av., on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock, without further notice. The remains will be taken to Trinity Cemetery for interment.

In this City, on Monday evening, May 28, Samuel Rich, aged 49 years.

His friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend the funeral this day, (Wednesday,) at 3½ o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 46 Rivington-st., without further invitation.

In Brooklyn, on Sunday, May 20, John W. Bloom. His remains were interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

On Friday, May 25, Eliza Willse, at No. 162 11th-st., aged 22 years. The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

At Fairfield, Conn., on Tuesday morning, May 29, Capt. Judson Sturges.

The funeral services will take place at his late residence, in Fairfield, on Thursday, 31st inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M.

On board ship Oneida, in Shanghai River, Feb. 15, Joseph M. Lord, Esq., of Ipswich, Mass. His remains were forwarded to Shanghai by the pilot boat.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets See Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....May 29.

$8,000	Virginia 6's....s3	95¾	100	Cumb. Coal Co....b60	29
6,000	do	95¾	100	do	29
12,000	do....b30	95½	100	do	29
5,000	Tennessee 6s, '90	98	100	do....s60	29
11,000	Indiana State 5s..s3	84½	100	N. Y. Cen. R. R...b30	92
1,000	Missouri 6s....b3	94	210	do	92
5,000	do	93¾	100	do....s60	92
5,000	Indiana Bank Bds.	84½	300	do....b30	92
1,000	Erie Conv. Bds. '71	84	200	do....s3	92
2,000	Erie Bonds of '83	95	100	do	93
3,000	do	93½	100	Ill. Central Railroad	93
5,000	Erie Bonds of '75..s6	89	500	Erie Railroad	49
6,000	do....s3	89½	200	do....b60	49
1,000	Hud. R. 2d Mtge. B.	85	200	do....s60	49½
5,000	Hud. R. 3d Mtge. B	72	100	do....b30	49
1,000	Mich. So. Bds. '60	87	100	do....s60	49¼
5,000	N. I. 1st M. Gos. L.	89½	1000	do	49
5,000	do	89	165	do....s3	49
1,000	Pan. Bonds 2d issue	101½	500	do....b30	49½
10,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. B....stm	76	200	do....s30	49
15,000	do....b60	78	175	Harlem Railroad	27
5,000	do....b60	77½	200	do	27
20,000	do	77	100	do....b60	27
10,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. F. B.b3	72	200	Reading Railroad....s3	88
2,500	N. Y. C. R. R. Bds	89¾	500	do....s60	88
2,000	Chi. & R. I. R. Bds	88	500	do....b30	89
6,000	C. & Tol. Div. Bds.	77	500	do	88
20	Metropolitan Bank	110	200	do....s15	88
5	Continental Bank	107	200	do....s30	88
50	Canton Co....s3	25	400	do....s60	88
200	do....b30	26	210	do....b10	89
200	do....s30	25	250	do	89
500	do....b60	26	300	do....s3	89
100	do....s60	25	600	do....b15	89
100	do....s30	26	600	do....s3	88
20	Nicaragua Transit	18	25	M. S. & Northn. Ia. R.	102
50	do	18	50	Panama Railroad	101½
50	Penna. Coal Co....b60	109	300	do	101
50	do....s3	109	50	do....s30	101
100	do....s3	110	50	do....b60	101
10	Chicago & R. I. R. R.	88¼	100	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	81

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	Indiana State 5s..s3	84½	100	N. Y. Cen. R. R...b60	92½
2,000	Virginia 6s....b90	95½	5	do	93
10,000	City 5s, '80	96	5	do	93
4,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. B	77½	63	Galena & Chi. R. R.	96
5,000	do....b60	78	10	Erie Railroad	49
1,000	Hud. Riv. 1st M. B.	103	50	do....s10	48½
40	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	81½	100	do....b60	49
10	do	81½	350	do	48¾
60	do	81	100	do....s60	48
100	Cumber. Coal Co...s60	29½	200	Harlem Railroad....s3	27
100	do	29	100	do....b30	27
100	do	29½	50	do....b3	27
100	do	29½	10	Reading Railroad	89
100	do....b60	29	300	do	89
100	do....b60	29½	300	do	89
200	do....b30	29	100	do....b3	89
100	N. Y. Cen. R. R...s60	92	200	do....b3	89½
100	do	92¼			

TUESDAY, May 29—P. M.

The rates for Foreign Bills for the *Baltic* steamer, sailing to-morrow, rule at 109¾@110¼ on London, and 5.12½@5.13¾ on Paris. The mail will be a pretty large one, and the shipment of Specie already counts up about $1,400,000, and may be increased in the morning. The aggregate, however, will not reach the heavy figure by the last Collins steamer. The Panama Railroad Company, who are advised of the further negotiation of their Mortgage Bonds in London to the extent of $1,250,000, drew to-day $250,000 on Barings, which is the saving of so much Coin for the present. Further drafts, we understand, will be made by the succeeding four or five weekly packets. The settlements of credits for this steamer by the importers, with the resident Bankers, amount to a large sum. Owing to the ease in Money affairs here, these settlements are anticipated by six or eight weeks, or longer, and remittances are now going forward, which, in an ordinary state of things, would not be attended to before July or August. The pleasure-seekers to Europe are also adding very largely to the demand for Exchange. The steamers are going out crowded with passengers this month, and the money which they pay in to the Bankers for traveling credits is sensibly felt on the current shipments of Specie. To this cause is to be added the disposition of the Importers to add to their Fall orders, owing to the favorable look of our crops and the probability of a more active trade after the harvest is secured. Money to-day was quite abundant, on temporary use, at 6 ₩ cent. to the leading Brokers, and when prime short paper offers in the Street, it is taken at 6@7 ₩ cent. We have never known the outward movement of Gold to affect the market so slightly.

The principal business in Stocks to-day embraced $190,000 State and Railway Bonds, and about 12,000 shares of the leading Road Stocks. The demand was a steady one at the early Board, and the full terms of yesterday were had until the afternoon meeting of the Brokers, when the market was a little irregular on Reading and Erie, which closed ¼@½ ₩ cent. off the top rates of the morning. Panama was also a fraction weaker, after the rapid rise of yesterday. Compared with the closing sales of Monday, the following are some of the prominent quotations:

	Monday.	Tuesday.		Monday.	Tuesday.
Virginia 6s	95	95¾	Erie shares	49	49½
Tennessee 6s	98	98	N. Y. Central	92½	92
Missouri 6s	94	93¾	Panama	101	101
Indiana 5s	84½	84½	Cumberland	29½	29
Illinois Centrals	77	77½	Reading	88½	88½
Erie Bonds '75	89	89½	Harlem	28	27½

There was something done by private purchase in City Bonds, for remittance by the steamer. The present mail carries out the first of the Erie Coupon certificates.

We are requested to state that the *Baltic* will leave her dock, foot of Canal-Street, to-morrow, punctually at 1 o'clock.

The weekly sale of Stocks and Bonds by Mr. John Thompson will take place to-morrow at the Merchants Exchange, at 12½ o'clock.

The rise of 5 ₩ cent. in Illinois Central Bonds within a few days past, is understood to be from the influence of the favorable working this Spring of the new Land system adopted last year by the Company. This system is one of long credit sales to actual settlers on the line of the Road, the payments running from two to six years, a small ₩ centage being paid down in cash. The prices are scaled according to location, and are now being realized much beyond the early calculations of the Board of Management. The proceeds of the sales are set apart, according to the terms of the mortgages, for the redemption of the principal of the Construction and Free Land Bonds, and are to act as a Sinking Fund. The difficulty of bringing a large population to the line of the Road while the lands were held for cash at the high prices contemplated by the mortgages, was made manifest before the Road was opened through to Cairo. It threatened to seriously retard the local business of the line, which, for a large part, runs through a comparatively unimproved country. The plan of Credit Sales was fallen upon as the only remedy fitting, without waiting for the gradual appreciation of the cash value of the lands by time. To the 1st of May the sales were:

	Acres.	Sums sold for.
Of Constructive Lands	77,454	$846,425
Free Lands	4,009	70,301
Interest Fund, preëmptions	105,734	304,335
Interest Fund, non-prem.	10,750	97,790
Total Acres	198,014	$1,278,851

The sales in May promise to reach $400,000, at least one-half being Constructive Lands, and which will raise the Fund for the redemption of the Construction Bonds to $1,050,000. The Vice President of the Company, Mr. Osborn, has just returned from a personal survey of the Road and Land Department, and has furnished us the following memoranda, extracted from his own report by the steamer to-morrow, to Messrs. William Brown, Heywood and others, the English Trustees of the Sterling Loan of the Company:

"The practical working of the Land system, adopted by the Illinois Central Railroad Company, has proved perfectly successful, and a large Sinking Fund in the shape of notes received from actual settlers on their lands, will be accumulated this, the first year in which the lands have been offered.

"The average of $12 or $14 per acre, is astonishing, three-fourths of the sales being in lots of forty, eighty and a hundred and sixty acres; these are sold to large buyers. Occasionally a New-York or Ohio farmer lays out a stock farm of 1,000 or 1,500 acres; this is the exception to the general rule. It is plain, that if the Company could sell quarters or halves of sections, and retain the balance, it would be greatly for its advantage—therefore every facility is given to small buyers, who enter upon the land with a light cash payment of four per cent. interest on the whole purchase money—say for eighty acres at $12 is $960, which would demand a cash payment of $38 40—and who agree to improve at least one half of the lands within five years. Admit the contingency that they fail to meet their obligations, the position of the company is improved, for they retain the title until the lands are paid for, and no one doubts that improved lands, seven years hence, will command higher prices than the uncultivated sections now offered. Most of the new settlers prefer the lands on the Chicago Branch, invited by their proximity to a market. The Company obtained nearly every alternate section on this Branch. The country had no avenue for communication, and was the most unsettled part of the State. The 345,000 acres of Free Lands, upon which the last mortgage was based, are all located here, and prior to the maturity of the Bonds are likely to be settled. In round figures to May 1, the Company had relinquished to preëmption claimants, and nearly all upon which claims can be made, 105,734 acres for $304,335 75, and have sold 92,281 acres for $1,014,517 23, at $11 per acre. They held May 1, 2,400,000 acres of land, a sinking fund of one million, which has increased by sale of land this month to $1,400,000, and will probably exceed two and half millions this year. The conclusion appears inevitable that the entire bonded indebtedness of this Company will be extinguished by the lands, and judging by the experience of the sales of Michigan and Illinois Canal lands, the residue of this vast body of lands will, in the shape of valuable odds and ends of sections, be a lucrative source of income for many years."

We referred a week or two since, to the general interest expressed in business circles in the probable result of the grain harvest of the United States, and the influence a full crop is likely to have on a renewal of activity in trade and the profitable employment of home labor. The injury to the latter of the present high prices of living, will not be fully realized until the state of things which we had last Winter in the large cities, and which is still felt in the workshops and Coal and Iron districts of the country, can be contrasted, as we hope it shortly will be, with the change wrought by more abundant supplies of, and cheaper prices for the staples of life. The intermediate crop advices from the South and West have satisfied us that the prospect of a very large yield, not only by favor of the season, but in consequence of increased grain land in cultivation, is daily brightening. The question is not one of home importance alone. Talking with our European merchants and bankers, we find that it is regarded with equal interest in their view of the future. The financial crisis of 1854 is regarded as having been in a large measure successfully, and for the standing of the country abroad, creditably passed. And it now only requires a good crop to impart new strength to American Funds, and fresh and profitable activity to our Foreign Commerce. The Agriculturist is likely to be well rewarded, no matter how abundant the yield of his approaching harvest. The day for $10 ₩ bbl. for Flour, and $1 the bushel for Corn, may soon be numbered, but the continuance of the war in Europe, which was the source of much of the money pressure recently endured on this side, will, it is believed, afford a Foreign market for these staples, at liberal prices, after the home demand shall have been answered. So long as France and England are deprived of the important supplies of grain which before this war they regularly looked to to supply in a large measure their own deficit, from the Black Sea and the Baltic, the markets of the United States must reap the advantage of the interruption. The time has not been for six months past that shipments from this side would not have made good returns, if we had had the Breadstuffs to spare. The Fall trade will not, from present prospects of the Eastern War, prove essentially different, and then we shall have abundant supplies to meet it. The steamer to-morrow will carry out private, as well as public, advices of this import.

Railroad Competition West.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

An article appeared in the New-York Daily Times of the 23d inst., calculated to injure the line of Railroad between Cincinnati and Cleveland, with which I am connected, and to mislead the public. The correspondent who signs himself E, shows distinctly earmarks of being interested in, or connected with, the Columbus Road, and does not tell the *whole truth*. The passenger who it is said purchased his ticket in Buffalo, for Cincinnati via Clyde, and was subjected to detention at Grafton, was doubtless put on to the wrong train at the Cleveland Dépôt, whether by his own fault, or that of some runner at the Cleveland Dépôt, I do not pretend to say. He doubtless arrived at Cleveland in the 5:30 A. M. train, and should have taken the 6:10 train for Cincinnati, which would have conveyed him there one a half hours sooner than the first train via Columbus, which leaves Cleveland at 7:30 A. M., on which he found himself at Grafton. The advertisement of our line in your columns gives the hour of leaving Cleveland and arriving at Cincinnati. A passenger leaving New-York on the early morning trains of either the Erie or Central Roads, will reach Cincinnati in one and a half hours less time by way of Clyde and Dayton, over the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Road, than he can by taking the Columbus route. For both comfort and safety the route has no superior in the Western country. I ask you to publish this in your money article, where the charge this calls for the answer appeared.

HENRY C. AMES, Superintendent Dayton Road.

Money Circular for England.

NEW-YORK, May 29, 1855.

The Stock Market during the last few days has been rather more active, and prices generally have slightly improved; on the whole, however, business continues limited. The abundance of Money enables holders of Stocks to carry them without difficulty; and although the operators for a rise act with caution and are not disposed to purchase largely, the supply does not exceed the demand. There is some increase in the foreign orders, but they are still unimportant.

Our present quotations show an advance in most descriptions of State Stocks. Virginia and Missouri 6's improved 2 and Indiana 5's 1 ₩ cent., with quite large sales. California 7's have declined 1 ₩ cent. New-York State Stocks are scarce. Notice is given by the Canal Commissioners that proposals will be received until 20th proximo, for $1,860,000 6 ₩ cent. Stock, redeemable in 1873, to be issued for the redemption of Canal Revenue Certificates, due 1st July, and until 21st proximo for $1,250,000 of similar Stocks, to be issued for the enlargement of the Canals. As they will be needed by the Banks, the Revenue Certificates to be redeemed being mostly deposited as security for circulation, they will probably command a good premium.

Railroad Bonds and Stocks have an upward tendency. There have been considerable sale of Erie Sinking Fund and Illinois Central *First Mortgage* Bonds at an advance of about 2 ₩ cent. on each. The receipts of the Illinois Central Railroad for April, were $109,560, and the sales of lands are progressing favorably. Panama Railroad shares have improved 3 ₩ cent., and the sales have been large.

There is a demand for United States 6's of 1867-68, at an advance upon the prices paid by the Treasury Department. Some small sales of Coupon 6's of 1868, have been made at 119@120. The amount forwarded to Washington for redemption for some weeks past has been very small.

CAMMANN & CO.

Money Circular for the Continent.

Translation.] NEW-YORK, Tuesday, May 29.

Since our last advices of the 2d inst., the tone of the Stock Market has been very gradually becoming better. The continued increase in the specie reserve of our Banks, in spite of the unusually large export, the generally promising appearance of the crops, together with the growing ease in the English Money Market, seem to give general assurance that our present abundance of money is resting upon a stable basis, and must, in every probability, be of duration.

The news from California also continue better than was expected. However uneven the receipts of gold from that quarter may have been of late, advices generally agree as to the undiminished production. The export from San Francisco to various points of the globe of several cargoes of flour and breadstuffs, is noticed, also, as a new feature, which may become of great importance to the future prosperity of California.

The difficulty to find for the present remunerative employment for capital in the usual channels of commerce, is daily more felt, and some disposition begins to be evinced by capitalists to turn their attention towards Stocks. Since two or three days, we have more animation to record, with a general tendency upwards in prices—the demand being directed towards State and Bank Stocks, as well as towards the more speculative kinds.

There has been some demand for United States 6s, 1867 and '68, at something over the Government redeeming price. We quote an advance of ½ ₩ cent. on Indiana 5s, of 1 on Louisiana 6s, of 1½ on Virginia 6s, and of 2½ on Missouri 6s.

DE COPPET & CO.

Another Circular.

Translated.] NEW-YORK, Tuesday, May 29, 1855.

The week has not been a speculative one; but the abundance of money, which remains unaffected by the heavy exports of coin, has occasioned a steady demand for investment securities, with a general upward tendency. The steamer *America* brought out more orders from abroad than usual for our Stocks. The demand has been particularly marked for State Stocks, with a rise of 1 ₩ cent. on Indiana 5's and Louisiana 6's; 2½ ₩ cent. on Missouri, and 2 ₩ cent. on Virginia 6's. In City Stocks we quote a fair amount of transactions in Cincinnati 6's. St. Louis Bonds are weak. Sacramento and San Francisco City Bonds continue neglected; the former with sales at 60, and the latter, (of the issue of which the coupon is payable in New-York,) with sales at 100. Railroad Bonds are tending upward. We notice large sales of Erie 1875 Bonds, and one or two important transactions in Ohio and Pennsylvania Mortgage Bonds. Illinois Central Bonds have risen 5 ₩ cent.; Freeland Bonds scarce, at an advance of 2½ ₩ cent. This demand is due partly to the active and satisfactory sales of the Company's lands now being made; Erie Second Mortgage Bonds have risen 1 ₩ cent.; the Third Mortgages and the Convertibles of 1871 ½ ₩ cent.; the 1875 Bonds 2 ₩ cent.; Chicago and Rock Island Bonds show an advance of 1, and New-York Central 7's of ½ ₩ cent. Railroad shares are generally higher; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati 2 ₩ cent.; Erie ¼, Galena and Chicago 3, Michigan Central ½, New-York Central 1½, Panama 3½, and Reading 2 ₩ cent.—the three last being very active, with large sales. The certificates to bearer of the Erie Railroad Company are now being issued. The conversion of the old certificates, (for which a charge is made of 30 cents for each new certificate,) has already been quite active. Hudson River Railroad has fallen off 1½, Harlem ½ ₩ cent. The shares of the Ohio Life and Trust Company have advanced 9 ₩ cent.

MARIE & KANZ.

Cotton Circular.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, May 30.

The upward tendency of prices so apparent at the date of our last Circular per *Atlantic* on the 8th instant, has continued without intermission since. The *Baltic's* very favorable advices were received on the evening of 18th inst., and created considerable excitement the next day, holders demanding ½c. advance, although the previous rates were nearly ½d. above the parity of Liverpool prices. Business was checked by the firm attitude of holders, whose position was daily strengthened by advices from the South of the continuation of the drouth, but before the arrival of the *America's* accounts ½c. was freely paid. The day preceding the reception of these latest advices there was a pause in the demand, some uncertainty being felt about the course of political matters, which it was feared might check the advance so confidently looked for. The *America's* accounts were to hand on Thursday, 24th, at 2 P. M. The advance of fully ⅛d. on all grades, with continued large purchases, participated in freely by spinners who are represented as working under contract, under accumulating orders, and declining new ones, cheap money, light stocks, and small receipts of [illegible] Cotton—will, it is supposed, carry forward prices materially in advance of those current, before the manufacture can be lessened. The buying here throughout has been about two-thirds on speculation, exporters participating occasionally, and spinners rarely. Confidence is undiminished that prices have but one course, and appears rather to widen as they ascend. The sales have been about 3,000 bales daily. We have adjusted our quotations to the prices of yesterday, which show an advance of nearly 1c. in the fortnight.

The receipts again fall off at the ports as compared with last year, as the drouth continues without abatement. This extraordinary dry spell of weather has now extended for thirteen months, and hopes of navigation at the South are disappearing. Unless we should have a spell of rainy weather, of great intensity, we cannot receive [illegible] bales at the ports, and it will probably be under that figure when the Cotton year terminates. Partial rains have fallen since our last advices, and the young crop is doing well, but would be greatly benefited by more moisture at this period of its growth.

Your obedient servants, T. J. STEWART & CO.

Another Circular.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, May 30.

For the week ending our last report per *Atlantic*, under date of 16th inst., our market was active at ½c. advance, with sales of 15,000 bales.

The transactions for the week closing at date have again been large, and the sales have only been limited by the small amount offering. Holders are quite indifferent about selling, and much Cotton is either withdrawn or stored for a material advance on our present rates. There being but little probability that the present decrease in receipts—now amounting to 500,000 bales—will be much, if any, diminished—with a decrease in stock on hand of 237,000 bales. These facts, together with the enormous consumption abroad, and the small stock in the hands of our own Spinners, have caused an active speculative demand in our market during the past two weeks. The *America's* telegraphic advices were received on Thursday, reporting sales of 105,000 bales, at an advance of ⅛d. ₩ lb., under which our market on the following day showed an improvement of ⅛c.@¼c. ₩ lb., and has since advanced gradually daily, and closes with an upward tendency at our quotations above. The sales for the week are estimated at 18,500 bales.

The letters per *America* were at hand on Monday morning, and while it was indicated that such advance tended to limit consumption; yet, no diminution was to be apprehended from the prices then current.

The increase in exports to France now amounts to 117,000 bales; and to Great Britain the increase is reduced to 9,000 bales. Increase in exports to all foreign ports 60,000 bales.

The deficit in receipts at the Gulf ports now amounts to 355,000 bales, and there is an increase at the Atlantic ports of 105,000 bales, making the total deficiency as compared with last year 250,000 bales.

UHLHORN & FREDERICKSON.

Boston Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, May 29.

The following are the footings of the Bank Statement for the past week:

Capital Stock	$32,710,000	Due to other Banks	[illegible]
Loans and Disc'ts	53,906,[illegible]	Deposits	14,[illegible]
Specie	3,[illegible]	Circulation	7,[illegible]
Due from other Bks	8,[illegible]		

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, May 29—12 M.

Flour—The market is dull this morning, and the inquiry limited, prices favoring buyers. Sales, 400 bbls. common to choice Wisconsin at $9 25@$9 50, and a small parcel of Extra Wisconsin at $10 12½. Wheat is also quiet and the demand limited. Sales 600 bushels Red Wisconsin at $2 15. The receipts, both of Wheat and Corn are light. The latter is in moderate request and is 2c. lower. Sales 15,000 bushels at 99c. Oats are firm and scarce. Sales 3,000 bushels at 63½c.@64c. Canal Freights—10c. for Corn and 30c. for Flour to Albany.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, May 29.

Flour is in fair request to-day, and the market is a shade easier for Upper Lake; other descriptions are unchanged. Sales 1,500 bbls at $9 25@$9 50 for the range of good to fancy Wisconsin; $9 75 for choice Illinois; $10 for Michigan, and $10 50 for favorite extra Indiana. Wheat is quiet. Sales 4,000 bushels Upper Lake Spring at $1 95, and 600 bushels red Wisconsin at $2 15. Corn—Dull and quiet. Sales 20,000 bushels at 90c., closing with buyers even below this figure. Oats—In good inquiry. Sales 3,000 bushels on the spot at 61½c.@64c., and 25,000 to arrive at 60c. Canal Freights—Unchanged. Receipts for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day, 4,075 bbls Flour; Wheat, 15,010 bush.; Corn, 65,655 bush.; Oats, 12,390 bush.

ALBANY, Tuesday, May 29—12 M.

Flour unchanged—sales 900 bbls. Wheat—Sales 3,500 bushels Canadian White Wheat at $2 55. Corn is lower—$1 08 afloat for Western mixed and $1 09 in lots—sales 10,000 bushels. Rye—Sales 7,000 bushels at $1 67 for Wisconsin. Oats sold to arrive at 75½c.@76c., weight. Whisky, 38c.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, May 29.

Flour—Total sales to-day 800 bbls. at $9 50@$9 75 for Straight State, and $10 25 for choice brands. Wheat—Sales to-day 1,000 bushels Canadian at $2 50. Corn—Sales 27,000 bushels at $1 08@$1 06.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Augusta, from Savannah—H. F. Halsey, Miss M. S. Halsey and servant, [illegible]

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises 4 31 | Sun sets 7 21 | Moon sets [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 5 [illegible] | Gov. Island [illegible] | Hell Gate [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..TUESDAY, MAY 29.

Cleared.

Steamship Baltic, Comstock, Liverpool, E. K. Collins. Ships John Bertram, (Ham.) [illegible]

[illegible]

Arrived.

Steamship Augusta, Lyon, Savannah 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to S. L. Mitchill. [illegible]

Ship Oneida, (of New-Bedford,) Creesy, Shanghai 101 ds., with teas and silks to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. [illegible]

Ship Maid of Orleans, Doane, New-Orleans May 9, and the Bar 10th, with mdse to Wm. Nelson & Son.

[illegible]

By Telegraph.

NEW-BEDFORD, May 29—Arr., ship Clema, [illegible]

[illegible]

Foreign Ports.

[illegible]